The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $15,502,000
—$30,502,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Balloch, Esq.—Chairman.
Robert Shewan, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq. | F. Lieb, Esq.
J. W. Bandow, Esq. | G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson | E. Shellim, Esq.
G. R. Lammann, Esq. | H. A. Siebs, Esq.
S. A. Levy, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " 3½ "
" " " 3 " 2½ "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 16,250,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	HANKOW.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON.	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....4% p.a.
" 6 " .....3½ "
" 3 " .....2½ "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) — Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Deutsche Bank — Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder — Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie — Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. — Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. — Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne — Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern — Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. KULLMANN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [18

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [21

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000
ABOUT MEX $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000
—ABOUT MEX $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " " "
3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [19

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stepharius, Esq.
Lee Yung Su, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
C. R. Burkill, Esq.
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force	$34,054,152.00
Assets	7,114,490.08
Income for Year	3,073,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders	7,885,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager,
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
} Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [810

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [18

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELTA ..... Capt. B. W. H. Snow ...	About 14th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	ASSAYE ..... Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Noon, 16th April	*See Special Advertisement.*

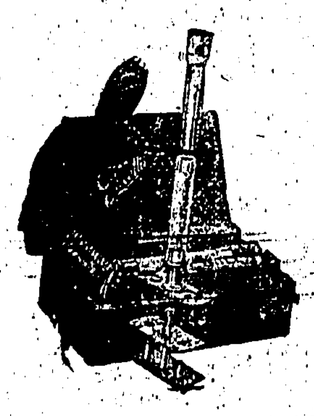
For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1910. [4

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(Telephone 97.)

The Gillette Safety Razor has these Virtues:



It will not cut the face;
It shaves in half or less than half the time required for shaving with an old-style razor;
It dispenses with the whole difficulty and trouble of stropping;
It never needs a trip to the barber's to be honed;
But above all—
It shaves *better* than any other razor and is made in England.

SPARE BLADES, $1.75 per Pkt.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [31

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

The Leading Beer in the Far East.

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1910. [33

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENT
"MICE and MEN,"
A Romantic Comedy in Four Acts,
BY
MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY.

On 12th, 13th and 16th April, at 9 p.m.

Booking at ROBINSON'S from 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 5th April.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [251

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S CAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 55.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [27

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 4th April.	
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
TUESDAY, 5th April.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
WEDNESDAY, 6th April.	
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
THURSDAY, 7th April.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
FRIDAY, 8th April.	
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
SATURDAY, 9th April.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
SUNDAY, 10th April.	
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAY, the 10TH APRIL, 1910.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI-AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [3

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [25

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.
N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

(Telephone No. 907.)

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers the full Band of the 1st/5th Mahrattas Light Infantry will play at the above Hotel Garden on SUNDAY Next, the 10th instant, commencing from 5 P.M. sharp.

Tables can be reserved on the Lawn or Verandahs by 'phoning to the Manager.

All are cordially invited.
WM. WINCH,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1910. [30

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	To sail
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"Prinz Ludwig" ..... F. von Binzer	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Bulow" ..... Capt. H. Formes	About WEDNESDAY, 20th April.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW-GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"Coblenz" ..... Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 22nd April, Daylight
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"Prinz Waldemar" ..... Capt. F. Iseke	About SATURDAY, 30th April.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"Borneo" ..... Capt. F. Semhill	End of April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1910. [7

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	Steamers	Captains	To sail on
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Salazie	Magnen	11th April, P.M
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	Polynesien	Broc	12th April, at 1 P.M
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Australien	Riquier	25th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	Oceanien	Sellier	26th April, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

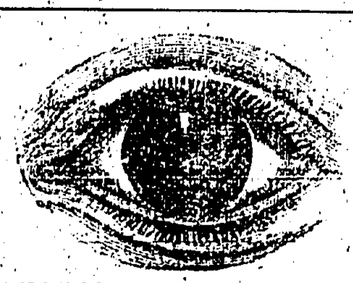
P. THOMAS,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [10

Intimations.



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free.

London,	Calcutta,	Shanghai,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C	59, Bentinck Street	548, Nanking Road

Warehouse, 4th March 1907 36

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, family nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, diseases of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lupus, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, stridulous, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price 1s. 9d. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3d.—Address, THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 1s. 9d. each Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK. (IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 ,,	Width of Entrance... 50 ,,	Width of Entrance... 63 ,,
Water on Blocks ..... 28 ,,	Water on Blocks ... 26 ,,	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 ,,

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels while under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909. [32

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEAK ROAD "DEVONIA" containing 6 Rooms, Gardens, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters.

ONE GODOWNS in MASONS LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [63

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [62

TO LET.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS also OFFICES, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT and AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1910. [283

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [52

TO LET FURNISHED.

"TANTALLON," 126A, Barker Road. Rent $225.00 per month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [64

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LD.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910 [204

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909 61

TO LET.—MODERATE RENTS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS. Praya East, corner of Observation Place, the Trams stop at the door.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [283

To Let

TO LET.

DARTMOOR, No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

9, MACDONNELL ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

HE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD

Hongkong, 30th March, 1910. 160

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamps Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Novels. Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books. Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [53

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 30, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other Leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [51

IS SMOKING INJURIOUS?

The recent issue by several distinguished commanding officers of special orders designed to restrict cigarette smoking amongst the rank and file of the Army under their control once more calls attention to the often debated subject of the effects of tobacco on the human system. It is curious that, although the habit of smoking is extremely common in all grades of society, no general conclusive opinion ever seems to have been arrived at in this connection; even medical men, who have exceptional opportunities of studying the effects of tobacco smoking, agree to differ on this point, so far as it concerns moderate indulgence of the habit, although they are all, of course, fairly well agreed that in excess tobacco-smoke is distinctly injurious to health. The fact is that individuals vary so remarkably in their susceptibility to tobacco that no general rule can ever be framed as to what is moderation and what is excess. In consequence of which, those who happen to have come across many cases of impaired health due to smoking are led to condemn the habit as being a pernicious one; whilst, in reply to their arguments, the ardent smokers bring forward some nonagenarian who has thrived on tobacco throughout his long life, and point to him as an example of what tobacco can do for the race.

This question is, of course, a very important one concerning as it does a habit that according to some although apparently harmless, is bound slowly to undermine the constitution; but looked at from the point of view of the community at large, is this adverse criticism of one of our most popular pleasure supported by the results one sees in everyday life? Apparently not. Apart from a comparatively few susceptible individuals, the great majority of fairly heavy smokers do not appear, even to the trained eye, to be on the way to physical ruin. Yet, on the other hand, it would be quite wrong to take the view that tobacco-smoking is absolutely harmless, as every physician from time to time has before him objective evidence of the disturbances of health to which the habit may lead, and which, indeed, are sometimes extremely serious.

The chief poison which exists in the products of tobacco combustion is, of course, nicotine, which occurs in such very small quantities in the smoke taken in that under ordinary circumstances its presence is not noticed; but still it is there in quite sufficient quantities to affect anyone who possesses a special susceptibility to its effects. In such persons tobacco-smoke at once upsets the heart, leading to irregularity of the heart-beat and attacks of palpitation—"tobacco-heart"—the heart disturbance being sometimes preceded by pallor, with nausea and sickness, as schoolboys not infrequently discover when they first endeavour to acquire the supposed manly habit. Now, if anyone is so susceptible to tobacco-poisoning that very slight indulgence in smoking produces giddiness or palpitation, he had best be warned, and give up the habit altogether. If he does not he will be liable to the more serious results of nicotine intoxication, apart from the fact that heart disorder will go on increasing, and may ultimately end in breakdown.

In persons who have come to exceed the limits of moderation, which of course, vary for different individuals, the warning that they are smoking too much usually comes in the same way as to those who are particularly susceptible. That is to say, attacks of giddiness, forgetfulness, discomfort, or pain over the region of the heart, with an occasional fluttering sensation in that important organ, should at once warn the smoker that he must begin to cut his allowance. If not he will very likely find that chronic indigestion subsequently occurs, with increasing ill-health, and possibly that most serious of the effects of tobacco-poisoning, disease (atrophy) of the nerve of sight (the optic nerve) has been known to occur. Fortunately such cases are rare, and only as a rule occur in those who have neglected previous warning signs. For all these symptoms and result of tobacco-poisoning, there is only one certain cure—and that will not be complete if the over-indulgence is persisted in too long—it is cessation of smoking, which should only be resumed after all the signs of poisoning have passed away, and then in careful moderation.

Another point which is of importance in connection with tobacco smoke is the form in which it is taken, and the extent to which it is absorbed into the system; and it may be stated at once that the habit of inhaling the smoke right down into the lungs is much more likely to lead to ill-effects than the simpler methods of merely drawing the smoke into the mouth and then expelling it. The physician is often asked, which is the least harmful, a pipe, a cigar, or cigarette? And, although here again individuals vary as to the effects upon them of each of these three forms of smoking, it may be taken as a general rule that the pipe is the least harmful owing to the fact that condensation occurs in the stem, and thus prevents a good proportion of the injurious by-products from reaching the mouth. The cigarette probably comes next, as, being freely open to the air, very complete combustion occurs in it, which prevents much moisture reaching the mouth, and at the same time tends to burn up the nicotine; whilst the cigar is the most likely to cause injurious effects owing to the fact it affords an excellent medium through which moisture laden with nicotine and other products can get into the mouth; and as a matter of practical observation one finds that excessive cigar smoking is the most likely of the three forms to injure health. The habit of smoking closely down to the end of the cigar stump, or of holding a stump for long in the mouth, is distinctly injurious.—(D. T.)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 450 lbs. net $3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 43

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sai Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the flag houses.

F. G. FIRE,

Director.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING ...

AND

SUMMER ...

GOWNS ...

STRIPED ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED MUSLINS

50 cts. and $1.00 Yard

FLOWERED VOILES

50 cts. and $1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of Exceptional Value.

POWELL'S

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910. [30

Public Companies

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1909, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 3rd April to the 13th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [270

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1909, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd April to the 13th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [271

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned carrying on business as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS at No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been DISSOLVED and the interest and responsibility of the undersigned JOHN YARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said firm has CEASED as from the 31st March, 1910.

All Debts due to and owing by the late firm of Vernon & Smyth will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of "Vernon & Smyth."

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.

(Sd.) J. Y. V. VERNON.
(Sd.) F. SMYTH. [193

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong 9th March 1910. [39

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [4

THE EXPLORER.

BY EDWIN PUGH.

He was an old fashioned rather than an old man. He wore a very tall, flat-brimmed hat, and a voluminous coat with flowing tails. As his lean, top-heavy figure turned its back upon me and stood there with shoulders hunched, I was irresistibly reminded of the attitude of a mopish bird.

Five times he had walked briskly past my parlor window and paused at the corner as he was passing now; and each time he had made the same mysterious movement of his hands, ending in a gesture of petulance, and then turned off abruptly down Lebanon-gardens. Obviously he was walking round and round the block of houses in which my own modest domicile is situate. But why? He was not looking for any particular house, or he would surely have glanced at the names or numbers on the doors.

The first time he made that mysterious movement of the hands I concluded that he was consulting his watch; but the second time I realised that this was not so. For, apart from the circumstance that one does not use both hands for such a simple operation, his action was altogether too spasmodic.

HEADS OR TAILS.

At last I discovered that he was "tossing up." I made this discovery as, for the sixth time, he paused and once more repeated his curious performance. This time the coin fell through his hands to the pavement. I heard the jingle of it. I saw him groping about, his nose a few inches from the flags. And, seized by a sudden impulse, I clapped on my hat and rushed out and joined him in his search. He glanced aside at me, suspiciously.

"You have lost something?" I said. "Perhaps my young eyes may help you to find it."

"Thank you," he replied, grudgingly. "But it was only a penny. It doesn't matter."

"I think I saw it roll into the gutter," I said, mendaciously. "Ah, no; here it is." And I picked it up and restored it to him, observing as I did so that it was no modern coin, but one of those massive copper discs of the Georgian period which must have imposed so severe a strain on our grandsires' pockets.

He thanked me with excessive warmth of feeling. "I would sooner, far sooner, have lost a sovereign," he said.

"May I ask why?" I required.

He hesitated a moment before answering. "Because this penny has been my guide all over London."

I started at him. "I do not understand," I stammered. "How——"

"I will explain, if you like, as a mark of my gratitude."

"Please!" I cried.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.

And then this quaint, old-fashioned man spoke as follows:

"I am the Last Great Discoverer. Now that the two Poles are, so to speak, within easy reach, and a railway runs from the Cape to Cairo, and excursionists picnic in the Sahara, and even ladies have climbed over the Himalayas into Holy Tibet, there would seem to be very little of the earth's surface left unexplored. And yet I have found one unknown land."

"Where?" I asked incredulously.

"Here," he said. "Here, where we stand now, in the midst of this vast continent, this largely undiscovered wilderness of London."

Then, as I began to regard him rather doubtfully, he added: "No. I am not at all mad."

And he smiled. "I am a wanderer at large, certainly; but not a wandering lunatic. I work six days a week at an honest reputable business. I am a householder and a ratepayer. I have a vote. I have everything that the average decent citizen has . . . including a hobby." He paused. "And that hobby," he continued, "is exploration. I have discovered London." He paused, and then, with a bird-like jerk of the head, inquired: "You are a Cockney yourself perhaps?"

I pleaded guilty.

"So am I," said he. "And no doubt you resemble most Cockneys, as I resembled them once, in knowing comparatively nothing of your native city?"

"I do know something," I assured him. "Rather more than most, I fancy."

LONDON'S LURE.

"You might easily do that, and still know very little," he retorted. "But I think I know the kind of Cockney you are. You have forfeited your immemorial birthright of ignorance by visiting the Tower of London and St. Paul's and the British Museum, and so on. You have travelled as far eastward as the docks, and as far westward as Hapton Court, and to the northern and the southern heights. You know the slums and the churches, the markets and the foreign quarters. But even so you don't know London. For you have gone straight to certain places and returned from them by the main thoroughfares. You have always had, if not a definite goal, at least an area vaguely outlined in your mind. And London is not to be discovered in that way."

"How then?" I asked.

"Ah, of course," he said. "I have not yet explained my own method to you. My guide has been that penny. Always, for thirty years, the same one. My walks abroad have all been what I call Penny Walks. And for this reason. Whenever, in my wanderings, I come to a cross-road! . . . I 'toss up,' as they say. Heads—to the right! Tails—to the left! You see?"

Not quite, I'm afraid. In what way does the penny help you?"

"In this way. The luck of the coin decides my itinerary. I must obey the ruling—often the perverse ruling—of my guide. I cannot follow my own bent and choose my own path, as I should if I were uncontrolled. And it is precisely because I am the slave of chance that I have discovered London. If I had followed my own inclination I should have avoided many apparently dull and uninteresting streets. I should have shirked all sorts of obscure by-ways and abortive blind alleys. And by so doing, I should have missed many of my choicest experiences.

HAPPY CHANCE.

"The advantage of being led on, you know not whither, is that you are apt to light unexpectedly upon all manner of out-of-the-way spots whose very existence you would never have suspected; you are apt to meet with all kinds of diverting adventures and to mingle with the queerest people.

"The man who sets out to explore London methodically always follows the more or less beaten tracks. He may do his best to strike fresh paths, but sooner or later he is bound to emerge upon some such hackneyed landmark as the Obelisk, or Hammersmith-broadway, or the Angel. It does not matter how he tries to steer clear of these familiar centres of traffic; he is bound to come upon one of them at last, if he puts his trust in his own sense of locality.

"And another thing," he said. "There is the uncertainty. There is the sporting chance. There are runs of good and evil fortune. There are days when the fateful penny lands you in all sorts of novel situations and among the most delightful and piquant new scenes. And there are other days when it acts so unkindly that you are doomed to go round and round one block of houses and never to escape from one dull neighbourhood. This has been a day of that sort," he concluded, dolefully.

"But I suppose you can always cheat, if you like?" I ventured.

"Cheat!" he cried, indignantly. "Never! That would be to defeat your purpose, to stultify yourself, to kill the very spirit of your enterprise. And, moreover," he went on, "it would be foolish. For . . . if I had broken the rule to-day I should have missed meeting you"—with a stately inclination of the head—"and so have been robbed of the pleasure of your charming acquaintance."—*Morning Leader.*

THE DALAI LAMA.

VISIT TO VICEROY.

There was a very impressive ceremony at Government House on Monday morning when His Holiness the Dalai Lama accompanied by Mr. Bell, Political Officer and six Tibetan Ministers paid a formal visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. Punctually at 11 a.m., the appointed time, the cortege of the Lama, escorted by a detachment of the Bengal Cavalry reached the Government House where at the foot of the grand staircase His Holiness was received by Captain Gibb, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and on the landing by Mr. Harcourt Butler, Secretary, Foreign Department. Upon the arrival of His Holiness a salute was fired and the Guard of Honour furnished by the 88th Carnatics presented arms. His Excellency at the head of his staff received His Holiness at the entrance of the throne room and escorted him to the golden throne and sat the Lama on his right. On the right of His Excellency sat the six Tibetan Ministers dressed in vermillion robe reaching to the heel and presented a bright contrast to the simple white uniform of the Viceroy's Staff who sat on his left. Among these were Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary, Colonel Pinhey, Lieutenant-Colonel Croke-Lawless, Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Brooke, Captains Lord Francis Scott, Muir and Gibb.

The Viceroy had a short interview with the Lama and inquired about his health. His Excellency also asked him if His Holiness had suffered much on the journey.

To this the Lama smilingly replied that the journey down the plains was very comfortable and he much liked Calcutta. Mr. Bell acted as the interpreter throughout the interview.

His Excellency gave tea to His Holiness who thanked the Viceroy and presented him with a handsome silk scarf, himself wearing rich yellow silk with red silken shawl.

When the Dalai Lama left Government House another salute was fired. The Viceroy accompanied by his staff returned the visit at 12-45 when the usual ceremonies were observed.

Intimations

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910. [71

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
for without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
A complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The La Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the five numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
Sold by all Chemists.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,—M. D. C. M., Victoria University,—M. B., Toronto University,—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere. 7

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that FOSTER-McCLELLAN CO. of 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England; 246 and 248, Michigan Street, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.; and 76, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Manufacturers, have on the 7th day of December, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

No. 1 consists of the representation of a man's head and shoulders surmounted by the representation of a human eye with a bird's wing on either side, on one wing being the name "Doan's" and on the other the word "Specialities"

No. 2 consists of the representation of a leaf resembling a holly leaf whereon is inscribed the words "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills",

in the name of FOSTER-McCLELLAN CO. who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods in Class 3:—No. 1 in respect of Chemical Substances Prepared for Use in Medicine and Pharmacy, and No. 2 in respect of Pills.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 10th day of March, 1910.

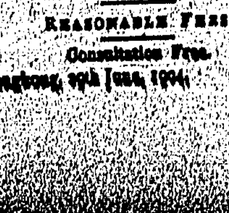
FOSTER-McCLELLAN CO.,
EDWIN McCLELLAN,
Director.

243]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. (a Company incorporated under the Laws of Switzerland), of Cham, Switzerland; and St. George's House, 6 & 8, Eastcheap, London, England; Manufacturers, have on the 6th day of August 1909, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Condensed Milk, in Class 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1910.

NESTLÉ AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO, LONDON,
M. WILSON,
Manager.

244]

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2

TSIN TING

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1904.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th of April, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [7

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARAGONIA,"

Captain Meyer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1910. [299

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, hence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of April, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO:
Ex S.S. *Aachen* from Rio de Janeiro.
" *Scutari* from Smyrna.
" *Cabota* from Venice.
" *Herzog* from Zanzibar.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910. [7

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"

Captain Girstenbräu, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1910. [305

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE,"

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

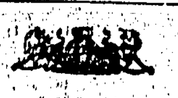
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1910.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER

PALATABLE AND REFRESHING.

Watson's FRUIT SYRUPS mixed with aerated or plain water make excellent refreshing beverages. Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG and KOWLOON,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1910. 128

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

ANATHEMA MASTER MARINERS.

Although we say it who should know better, the quarrels between master mariners on the coast of China are absurd. We hear of them slap-banging one another and making all sorts of curious suggestions about conduct, character and even pedigree—but it is difficult to believe that all is said in earnest. Certainly they don't mean it. Now and again it comes to a tussle, but if we judge from the yarns spun by several well-known writers, the necessary "fight" is, as it were, part of the business. As ordinary landsmen, we have often wondered at the bitterness which is frequently manifested between men of the sea, but after what we have seen and heard we take it that it is simply the same dissonance which happens between politicians—with a small difference of course. There is no real meaning in the statement between men of the same calling that one is not quite proper to walk the quarter-deck (you will observe the beautiful and careful language) and there is no real meaning in the answer about the other being a—well, a "swab." We are writing this from a very intimate knowledge of seafaring men, but all we see as a rule of these men are their special propensities. Know ye, my brethren, said the prophet, or words to that effect, that there are more things done and said on the sea than even Mr. Horatius knew. These men have been through disaster and gale. They have seen the next world and smiled. They have smote the torrents and quelled them. And then they come ashore and, as we have said, slap-banged one another. Merely out of the joyousness of spirit. Somewhere Schopenhaur has said that a sailor is like a woman in frivolity and hyper-consciousness. It is exemplified in a case which we reported in last night's issue of the *Telegraph*. Here were two men, both capable seamen, not a word said against their personal character or abilities, and (it is impossible to get away from nauticism) they went at logger-heads. No wonder the judge dismissed the case. A less capable man than Mr. Hallifax might have regarded the matter of a bout of fisticuffs in a serious light, but he took the sane view that between deck officers, especially between those officers who have been shipmates together, a misunderstanding may now and then arise. And nobody knows better than the reader that shipmates after a long and arduous voyage are liable to "fall out," in common parlance. The story of a dispute between master mariners to which we refer was one of those purely personal events that deserve no attention and do not diverge from the general rule. The worst of these cases is this, that looked from an outside point of view they are merely funny. They simply excite the mirth and the ribaldry of the uncouth. In fact, in the intelligent mind they are only an ebullition of the spirits which had to be carefully subdued *en voyage*. They are the spontaneous exuberance of joy long repressed. "And so say all of us." A fitting ending is it not to a futile quarrel? And this leads us to another reflection. You never hear charges of incompetency against the men who run the boats on the China coast. Morally bad they may be, and their iniquities are more apparent than those of landsmen because they do not take the trouble to hide them, but morally sound at the core they are as anybody who has heard them in their "cuddy" or in the fastnesses of their homes, will allow. No, we do not want our sailors, our mercantile marine stalwarts, to traverse the scenes of litigants and lawyers, but rather let them play the game they have always played as men and fight their own battles out among themselves. Far better would it be if they did so and less trouble to all concerned. We do not want to see the British mercantile marine look foolish because of petty squabbles.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIR Paul Chater, C.M.G., is going Home shortly for a stay of six months.

A SMOKING concert and distribution of prizes will take place at H.K.V.C. Headquarters on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 9 p.m.

MR A. O. Brawn joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the 8th April, assigned Corps No. 1127 and posted to No. 3 Company.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Wood to be an Official Justice of the Peace for the Colony, with effect from the 4th inst.

SUBADAR Major Ahmed Din, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, has resigned his appointment as honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor.

THE Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Amoy reports that the s.s. *Tjiboelas* cast off two steam-launches, which she was towing, near Alligator Rock (probably on the 31st March). These launches are derelict, and are possibly forming a danger to navigation in the Formosa Channel.

THE customs secret service made a small haul of opium when the German steamer *Prinz Sigismund* was at Manila recently. The captain's boy was attempting to make a sale of 3 tins of the drug to a Filipino, but unfortunately for the boy, who is a Chinese, the buyer happened to be in the secret service. Charges were filed against the Chinese and he was taken off the ship.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

CHINESE CHARGED BY CHIEF EXCISE OFFICER.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth charged a Chinese with selling prepared opium. The man was arrested at 11, Upper Lascar Row last night by the C.E.O. and this morning his Worship was informed that defendant had bought the drug from the Opium Farm and sold it by candareens instead of the customary weight, thereby deriving a profit. He was fined $50 or two months. Another Chinese was also charged with selling prepared opium at No. 8 Tung Street, and with keeping an opium divan at the same place. Thirty people were discovered smoking opium and two of the men admitted having paid two cents for the use of the bed, lamp and pipe. A fine of $50 was imposed on each court. A sum of $295 was found in the man's girdle on being searched at the Police Station.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

SECOND ROUND.

The second round in the Amateur Championship concluded last night at the V.R.C. gymnasium when the place was packed with interested spectators. The first match was

THEAKSTONE *vs.* LEUNG KAM KWONG.

This game was a tame one. At the commencement Leung had a slight lead, when he reached 100. Theakstone was 83, the scoring being very slow up to this stage. Leung then made a 19 break and brought the score to 183—148. This he followed up with a 22 and 38 break. Leung kept on increasing the lead as the game went on. He made two excellent breaks of 33 and 51 and was loudly applauded by the spectators. The game finished with Leung a winner by 182 points. He played a grand game throughout. Theakstone also played well, but was no match for Leung.

PITT *vs* CARVALHO.

Carvalho started well, and made a good 46 and followed up with an 18 break. Pitt made a 3 and 5, and Carvalho added another 7 when the score read Carvalho 73, Pitt 8. Pitt now picked up well and made a good 31 break, and the game was very even; Carvalho 177, Pitt 174. The game went on very slow now and when the half way score was reached Pitt led by 40 points. Carvalho added a 31 and 30 break to his score. At a later stage of the game Pitt was playing well and won comfortably. The final score was: Pitt 500 Carvalho 386.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The programme of the first meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 16th inst., (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—For non-winning subscription griffins of the season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. Entrance fee $5. 1st prize: Presented. 2nd prize: $15. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Lt. Col. A. Chapman's Recruit, 149lbs.
Mr. Frederick Ellis' Job Trotter, 149lbs.*
Capt. Farquhar's Boreas, 155lbs.*
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 155lbs.
Mr. John Johnstone's Younger Brother, 152lbs.*
Mr. John Johnstone's Odds and Ends (late Tregray), 149lbs.*
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Bulgarian Chief, 149lbs.*
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Roumanian Chief, 155lbs.
Mr. L. N. Leese's Snooker, 155lbs.
Mr. J. B. C. Neilson's Walnut Tree, 149*.lbs.

* 3 lbs allowance.

2.—3.50 p.m. GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value $100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee $5. 2nd prize: $25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

General Broadwood's Rufus, 146lbs.
Mr. McCulloch's Cajao, 146lbs.
Major Eaton & Mr. Potter's Jock Scott (late Palm Tree), 151lbs.
Mr. J. Johnstone's Blackmore Vale, 146lbs.
Commodore Lyon's Llama Chief, 146lbs.
Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Fig Tree, 151lbs.
Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Jubilee Rose, 151lbs.
Mr. H. P. White's Coxcomb, 151lbs.

3.—4.10 p.m. TENT PEGGING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee $1 each man each Gymkhana.

The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a judge who will judge this competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.

THE BUFFS B TEAM.	THE MAGPIES.
Mr. M. M. Brice	Mr. Lawder
The Hon. P. G. Scarlett	Mr. Elwes
Mr. J. S. Sill	Mr. Johnstone
Commodore Lyon	Mr. H. J. Gedge
Capt. Fitzherbert	Mr. G. C. Moxon
Capt. Farquhar	Mr. R. F. C. Master

4.—4.30 p.m. LADIES' NOMINATION. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the ponies will be placed in one hat, the names of riders in another hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

When entering for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name and name of rider as well as pony. Entrance fee $5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Mr. Blank's Sister Dan. Nominated by Mrs. Holyoak. Rider Mr. Elwes.
Lt. Col. A. Chapman's Recruit. Nominated by Mrs. A. Chapman. Rider Mr. Henriques.
Mr. Frederick Ellis' Charges. Nominated by Mrs. Ellis. Rider Owner.
Mr. Frederick Ellis' Triad. Nominated by Mrs. Ellis. Rider Owner.
Mr. John Johnstone's Younger Brother. Nominated by Mrs. Gresson. Rider Owner.
Messrs. Moxon and Gedge's Jubilee Rose. Nominated by Mrs. Gedge. Rider Mr. Master.
Mr. J. B. C. Neilson's Bagh Dua. Nominated by Mrs. Wrigley. Rider Owner.
Mr. H. P. White's Coxcomb. Nominated by Mrs. H. Humphreys. Rider Mr. Hickman.

5.—4.50 p.m. ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races 8 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than five winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Entrance fee $5. 1st prize: Presented, 2nd prize: $15. Entrance fees to go to winner.

Mr. J. Crookenden's Resolution, 134lbs.
Mr. Frederick Ellis' Job Trotter, 152lbs.
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 155lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Servian Chief, 160lbs.
Mr. J. B. C. Neilson's Walnut Tree, 152lbs.

6.—5 to p.m. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee $5. First prize: Presented: 2nd prize: $25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Major Eaton and Mr. Potter's Jock Scott (late Palm Tree), 158lbs.
Mr. Frederick Ellis' Gray Back, 133lbs.
Mr. H. Humphreys' Barry, 143lbs.
Mr. J. Johnstone's Younger Brother, 133lbs.
Mr. J. Johnstone's Blackmore Vale, 146lbs.
Mr. J. Johnstone's Salvator, 140lbs.
Commodore Lyon's Llama Chief, 144lbs.
Messrs. Moxon and Gedge's Fig Tree, 146lbs.
Messrs. Moxon and Gedge's Giesler, 151lbs.
Mr. H. P. White's Coxcomb, 138lbs.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

PROGRESS OF RESEARCH.

Much interesting information in regard to the progress made in combating malaria and sleeping sickness is contained in the report for 1909 of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund. The revenue of the year amounted to £1,470, made up of contributions of £1,000 from the Imperial Government, £500 from the Government of India, £200 from the Rhodes trustees, and grants from various Colonies and Protectorates aggregating £1 770. Of this total £1,333 was distributed as follows:

London School of Tropical Medicine	£1,383
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	1 000
University of London	750
University of Cambridge	200

Of the grant to the Liverpool school half was employed for the appointment and salaries of a lecturer in economic entomology and parasitology and of a lecturer in tropical medicine. Both these lecturers are required to devote their spare time to research. The other half of the grant was used in connection with the expenses of the research work on tropical diseases which is being carried on at the Runcorn Laboratory of the school. Of the grant of £1,363 to the London School, £1,000 was devoted to the payment of the salary of a teacher and investigator of protozoology, and of the salary of a teacher and investigator of helminthology, and to the maintenance of the laboratories. The sum of £333 was employed in defraying the expenses in connection with the appointment of an anthropodologist, whose post was established in 1907, and £50 was granted towards defraying the cost of the increased accommodation rendered necessary by the number of students attending the school.

The grant of £750 to London University was expended in paying the salary of the professor of protozoology, established in 1906 by means of a grant from the fund. Cambridge University was granted £100 in respect of the research studentship in medical entomology established in 1907, and £100 in respect of the general expenses of the Quick Laboratory. This grant was made in recognition of the importance of the laboratory to workers from the Colonies, and of the assistance rendered to investigators by Professor Nuttall. As in 1908, no grant was made to the Royal Society, because it was found possible to provide from the funds of the Uganda Protectorate the sums required for the continuation of the researches into sleeping sickness which have been carried on under the supervision of the society.

"WORK OF THE HIGHEST VALUE."

As the period for which the grants from the Imperial Government, the Government of India, and the Colonial Governments were to be made was fixed in 1904 at five years, the Earl of Crewe early in the year invited the opinion of the committee as to whether the work done by means of the funds subscribed rendered it desirable that the contributions should be maintained. The committee expressed in the most emphatic manner their opinion that the work which had been and is being done at the expense of the fund is of the highest value, and that it would be a calamity if the teaching and researches were to be restricted by any shortage in the contributions. As a result, the Governments concerned have undertaken to continue their contributions for a further period of five years. There is also a prospect of contributions being received from Colonies which have not hitherto subscribed.

The Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, towards the establishment of which a grant of £400 was made from the fund in 1908, has now been definitely constituted. Dr. A. Breinl, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed director, and in view of his experience and qualifications the committee are confident that the work done by the institute will be of great value. They note also that the establishment of the sleeping sickness bureau has amply fulfilled expectations. The bureau, on the managing board of which the Advisory Committee are represented by Sir West Ridgeway, Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. Rose Bradford, and Mr. Read, issues at short intervals bulletins summarising all the recent scientific work as to the origin and treatment of sleeping sickness, and has published a bibliography on sleeping sickness, giving references to all the work done on the subject since the disease was first noticed.

Among other developments of the year has been the establishment of a small bacteriological laboratory at St Lucia, and the appointment of a bacteriologist to that island. The committee add that they have followed with interest the steps taken to combat malaria in tropical colonies, and express the opinion that, considering their limited resources, and the difficulties in the way, the local governments have been able to effect a good deal in this direction.

THE War Office have decided to expedite the balloon factory extension at Aldershot, which will be completed, if possible, during the new financial year. The total cost will be over £27,000.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE RUBBER CRAZE.

The violent rubber fever which seems to have seized every mortal being in creation occasionally asserts itself in various diverting ways which is extremely amusing, to say the least. On going to my office the other morning, my eyes fell upon an official-looking envelope of the gigantic variety which was calmly reposing on my desk. Now I have a profound dread of all official-looking envelopes. At first sight they look harmless enough but you don't know what a surprise, pleasant or otherwise, more often the latter, may be in store for you. I opened the envelope in a manner which might have suggested to the stranger that I was about to expose to view the contents of a bomb, and, lo and behold, what should I see but a Rubber Prospectus! I tell you, the sentiments which Punch has given to the world on the rubber question are mild compared to those which I felt rise in my bosom as I regarded the little slip of paper which had been sent to me for my delectation by a bare-brained company promoter unknown to me and to whom I am sure I had never done any harm. But the prospectus was not all. Accompanying it was a beautifully got-up circular which described in lurid language the chances of the man-in-the-street to become rich even before he had an opportunity of knowing where he was if only he took the advice of the sound-headed financiers who were making such commendable efforts to load him with some of the good things of life, of which miracle it seems they alone have the sole monopoly, just for the sake of philanthropy if only he was sensible enough to accept the advantages offered him. But I have not related all. Right on top of the circular, in glaring letters, the words "Do it now!" stared me in the face. That was the anti-climax. I tore the document with a vehemence which surprised even myself. I had gone and "done it" on many occasions but this time the voice of wisdom rose superior to the occasion and I avoided what would perhaps have proved an awful calamity. To tell you the truth, I found the pill too big to swallow. But the real reason why I have related the incident is because it is reminiscent of a delightful joke I read some time ago. Here goes:—

CARRIED OUT THE ADVICE.

A well-known and powerful City magnate once thought of instilling into the minds of his office staff a number of wholesome maxims which he himself had not the slightest wish of following. With that pious object in view, he procured a large number of placards with the words "Do it now" printed on them in huge type. Of course, the maxims themselves be left to the supreme intelligence and ingenuity of his employees to invent. He hung a placard in each room of his extensive establishment and waited for the miracle to happen. The miracle took place in a remarkably short time. A few days after he had performed his benevolent act, he discovered that the cashier had disappeared with all the money in his charge, the lady typist had eloped with the principal assistant and the office-boy had thought it high time to give effect to his life's ambition to become a bold, bad buccaneer, of which he had first gained the knowledge with the aid of the highly pernicious literature of his school-days. Each of them followed their chief's advice to the letter and had gone and "done it." The feelings of the magnate can be imagined.

THE LATEST NUISANCE.

Another nuisance has been lately making its appearance in the Colony and bids fair to turn round the brains of peaceful citizens if something is not done to stop it, and that quickly too. A number of coolies have been noticed to sweep the side-channels in the vicinity of Cleverly just at the tiffin hour. The operation, of course, raises a goodly quantity of dust which has perforce to be swallowed by those frequenting the locality, and they are legion. When we consider the danger that ever lurks in dust with its microbe-producing qualities, should not the conditions obtaining at present make us weep with sorrow? On second thoughts is this not a matter for the Sanitary Board? Should the health of the community be sacrificed to the convenience of a couple of coolies? The question is well worth serious consideration.

THE SCOTCHMAN AGAIN.

The other day I came across the highly diverting phenomenon which occasionally takes place of an Englishman, a Scotchman and Irishman engaged in a discussion of their respective national merits. The Englishman as usual haughtily declared that he was the salt of the earth for the simple reason that he was an Englishman. The Irishman with a touch of humour asserted his superiority over the rest of the human race owing to the fact that every Irishman could claim descent from the King. This is how the Scotchman got the better of the others:—"Look here, my good men, I've the greatest respect for your country and I've no personal grudge against ye, but always remember this, that you can sit on a rose, and you can sit on a shamrock, but can never sit on a thistle!" Perhaps it may startle our friend of the ready wit if I take the liberty to inform him that I had the pleasure of reading the same joke in a respected English periodical and perhaps you yourself dear reader, may have come across it. But there it is, all the same, and it is a gem in its way.

CASUAL CRITIC.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 3,821,495	$4,000,000
Banking Corporation,	12,467,791	13,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	42,190	nil.
Total	$16,331,476	$17,000,000

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CHING MING FESTIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 6th April.

To-day being the anniversary of the Chinese Ching Ming festival, many people in the city observed it as a holiday. In accordance with traditional custom a bundle of willow leaves was seen hanging at nearly every door, and the Chinese in parties proceeded to the hills to worship at the ancestral tombs. There will be no issue of the vernacular papers here to-morrow.

WEAVING FACTORY.

Under the auspices of H.E. Cheung Pat Sze a weaving factory has been established in the western suburb of the city in the vicinity of the Choi Hung Bridge. This new concern will open and commence operation on the 7th inst.

SUN AH WAN.

Sun Ah Wan, who has been long and very badly wanted by the Chinese officials, was not, until yesterday, extradited to Canton from Hongkong where he was captured some time ago. This man was taken up to Canton in a Chinese torpedo boat, the *Lui Fu*, and landed at the Government Tin Tsz Wharf under an armed escort of twenty men of Admiral Li Chun's corps. On arrival here, Sun Ah Wan attempted to commit suicide by trying to bite off his tongue, but in vain. He is now placed in custody of the Nanhoi Magistrate pending trial.

TORTURE.

The Pan Yu Magistrate Yeung Shi Ki, who resorted to torture to extort evidence in trying a woman some time ago and who consequently received numerous complaints from various sources against his action, has now tendered his resignation from his post. But it is expected that his resignation will not be accepted, until due punishment has been meted out to him for his mistake as the Viceroy himself is greatly annoyed and has given instructions to investigate the circumstances of the case.

OUTRAGE BY ARMED ROBBERS.

Canton, 8th April.

On the 17th day of this moon, while on their way to the hills to worship at the ancestral tombs in the Sun Ui district, twenty-nine persons were attacked and killed by robbers, several others were wounded and four of them had to be carried away. Colonel Wu, on being informed of the outrage, at once proceeded with a number of men to arrest the robbers and succeeded in capturing three of them and killing six others.

TAOTAI OF CONSTABULARY.

The newly appointed Canton Taotai of Constabulary, Lau Wing Tin, will assume charge of office in the course of about a week.

THE MACAO CONTROVERSY.

Although the Conference appointed to go into the question of the delimitation of Macao between the Commissioners of the two countries concerned has been for some time at a standstill, the Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights in Canton has now arranged to hold meetings every Sunday to discuss matters in connection with the vexed question.

A NEW FACTORY.

At the opening ceremony of the Ah Tung Weaving and Fabric Factory, which was recently formed under the auspices of H. E. Cheung Pat Sze, in Canton, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun, the Lieutenant Tartar-General, the Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwai Lin, the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries, Chan Mong Tsung, and several other officials were present at the function. The factory building is a spacious structure and it is reported that no less than two hundred workers are to be employed. The officials, who were conducted round by the promoter, H. E. Cheung Pat Sze, made a thorough inspection of the factory building and the machinery. H.E. Viceroy Yuan was highly pleased with the establishment and delivered a speech in which he expressed the hope that the concern would turn out successful and prosperous.

Later.

THE MACAO CONTROVERSY.

The Chinese merchants in Hongkong recently presented a joint petition consisting of over a thousand words to H.E. Viceroy Yuan, in which they tried to impress upon the Viceroy the fact that great care should be exercised in all his communications to the Portuguese authorities in order to avoid any misunderstanding, and the consequent loss of Chinese prestige and to continue protesting against the Portuguese representations regarding the Chinese Government Fishery Bureau established in Wan Chai. They also requested the Viceroy to take immediate steps to urge the Portuguese to remove the buoy laid near Chin Chan by the Portuguese in a position alleged to be in Chinese territorial waters.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, the sounding of gongs announcing the outbreak of a fire roused local residents from their slumbers. It was discovered that a building was ablaze in Tak Hing Street, not far from the kerosene oil-boats and the steamer wharves. As there was a stiff wind blowing at the time the fire threatened to cause considerable damage, but fortunately the various fire-brigades promptly turned out at the scene of the conflagration to render assistance. As the fire fighters were able to obtain a plentiful supply of water from the river bank, the fire was soon got under control, not, however, before two buildings had been totally gutted.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NATHAN EFFICIENCY CUP 1909-1910.

The following is the order of merit for the above cup for the past season:—

No. 2 Company H.K.V.A. 1,517 points.
No. 4 Company H.K.V.A. 1,518 "
Infantry Company ..... 1,463 "
No. 3 Company H.K.V.A. 1,444 "
No. 1 Company H.K.V.A. 1,384 "
Engineer Company ..... 1,384 "

JAPAN IN LONDON.

TRANSFORMING THE WHITE CITY.

EAST IN THE WEST.

Dense jungle after jungle of planks, ladders, and scaffold poles. Towering ramparts of crates and packing-cases, bearing the outward and visible signs of their Far Eastern land of origin, and rendered more and more formidable by continual reinforcements for the docks, in the shape of serried row upon row of skeleton show-cases. Glimpses of garden ground, already planned and modelled, are to blaze thereafter with the many-hued glories of the Land of Blossoms. Ornate columns and pillars of Oriental design, lying here and there in temporary isolation, disjointed fragments and half-clad frameworks of Japanese temples and tea-houses. Over all, the busy, persistent clang of innumerable hammers rings unceasingly through the vast empty spaces of the great White City.

Japan—ancient as well as modern—is springing into visible existence at Shepperd's Bush; and the setting of an elaborate and ambitious transformation scene, devised to delight the eyes of London, is strenuously in progress.

If the work, even in its early stages, is interesting to the privileged looker-on "behind the scenes," it is no more so than the workers. It is inevitable that attention should be chiefly attracted by the knots of dusky-faced little men who seem as cheerily at home as if Shepherd's Bush were a suburb of Tokyo, and who go at their work like human beavers, with quiet absorption and unmistakable enjoyment. The unfamiliarity of their task, the strangeness of their surroundings, the inhospitable rigours of our English winter—nothing has daunted these Japanese workmen or ruffled their calm satisfaction with themselves and their work.

THE ETERNAL SMILE.

You may watch them plodding placidly or gathered around camp-fires during the "knock-off" intervals—and you will see them smiling, with the placid Japanese smile that "does not come off." Those who have observed them since their work at the White City began are enthusiastic in admiration of their quiet energy and efficiency. When the first detachment arrived in the early days of January, they brought with them not only tools and appliances, but elaborate plans of the White City buildings and grounds, numbered and marked, down to the minutest detail, on the principle of "a place for everything, and everything in its place."

They set to work as methodically as if they had been engaged in creating miniature Japan all their lives, and it soon became evident that the home supervisors had little enough to teach them of their duties. With their British "mates" they work in harmony, though communication is of necessity restricted to the expressive language of sign and gesture—eked out, on the Japanese side, by the eternal and unvarying smile. East may be East and West may be West; but here, at any rate, the twain have met.

Already both old and new Japan are taking visible and impressive shape. In the great hall near to the Wood-lane entrance is growing up a realistic and imposing reproduction of the famous Temple Gate at Nara, the ancient capital of Japan. Hard by are in process of construction a series of twelve tableaux, representing various epochs in Japan's 2,500 years of history. At the other great entrance will be found an exquisite model, on a gigantic scale, of Miyajima, on the Inland Sea, one of the three places in Japan most renowned for natural beauty.

A JAPANESE TEA-HOUSE.

A Japanese tea-house and a Formosan tea-house are already approaching completion in different parts of the grounds. Under the direction of three expert Japanese head gardeners, all of whom speak English, one of the chief glories of Japan is being reproduced with beauty and fidelity. Of the two Japanese gardens now constructing, each covering 100,000 square feet of land, that which lies immediately to the left of the Court of Honour seems likely to be the favourite. Mysterious structures stand out against a scenic background of verdure-clad mountains, bamboo groves, dwarf trees, and rocks—no scenic illusions these, but the "real thing," brought specially from Japan.

The foreground is a representation of part of the Inland Sea, spanned from bank to bank by bridges of quaint design, and beautiful with "jewel" islets, bays, promontories, and cascades. In this Japanese fairyland cherry trees, wistaria, lotus and chrysanthemum will bloom in their respective seasons; and, from what is already visible, it is easy to predict that there will be recognised the gem and masterpiece of London's miniature Japan.

And the exhibits? These are yet early days, and in both Japanese and British sections they are, for the most part, yet to seek. The growing ramparts of crates and cases have still to give up their treasures; and they are but a portion of what is to come. In every department—art, commerce, industries, engineering, agriculture, armament, and what not—Japan, under the active inspiration of her Government, is bent on sending us liberally of her best.

Meanwhile, she has struck a characteristic note in the simplicity of the show-cases already erected. It is, they seem to protest, the exhibits which our British friends will come to see, not the cases that contain them. Have we not here, in this judicious tempering of the aesthetic with the practical, one of the secrets that go to make the greatness of the other great Island People?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE American fleet at present in port will be starting shortly for the States. They will call on their way at Amoy where they will make a handsome presentation to the Chinese of a gold lined silver cup valued at $10,000 gold, in acknowledgment of the reception accorded the Battleship fleet two years ago. The cup is similar to that presented to the Japanese some time ago.

THE RUBBER "BOOM."

There seems to be a well-founded belief that the rubber "boom" is by no means over, and that the extraordinary excitement which has spread over the country will lead to a further outburst and still higher prices. It may easily be. But the company promoters are doing their best to kill the movement, and in any event properties are capitalised by the market at enormous sums per acre, and indeed even in the case of the good properties too often at figures that would barely be justified if rubber was continuously maintained at or near to present prices. One argument for the maintenance of the present high prices which has frequently been advanced of late is that the Brazilian supplies will for some time be shorter owing to overtapping of the trees. Doubtless there is something in the contention, but too much store should not be set by it. The situation is one calling for most careful discrimination.

RUBBER IN THE STRAITS.

We have been the recipients of several very interesting letters recently dealing with rubber prospects in different parts of the world. These letters have been written by very well informed correspondents, who are in a position to speak with some expert knowledge. One writes with reference to the question in the Straits Settlements, and echoes a warning issued in the local Press organs there many months past. A reaction, he states, must inevitably set in as regards the property values at present so greatly inflated. Take a property with, say, 100 acres of six years old rubber. It will be floated quite easily in this "boom" in London, he adds, at £20,000. May be, there are 15,000 trees thereon—say 150 to the acre. The expenses of the estate will be about £150 per month for native labour (£1,800 for the year), £300 per annum for the manager, and, say, £400 for incidental expenses. This is looking at the matter from the local point of view. "I should say that each tree should show 5s. clear profit. That is £3,750 revenue for a total of £2,500 expenditure. The proper price of that property, if reckoned on this conservative basis, at the outside should be £4,000. Yet, it will be floated easily to-day for £10,000, and the market will put the price still higher. But when the inevitable re-action comes in a few years later we shall have prices back to that £4,000 basis. I consider that an expenditure on 100 acres of virgin soil of £2,000 should suffice for five years to bring 150 trees to the acre into bearing."

COST OF A RUBBER PROJECT.

Another well-informed local correspondent in the Straits Settlements gives us his idea of the cost of clearing and preparing a property, and bears out these views, and it is suggested that many a prospectus considered in this light would look ugly. This estimate, worked out on the basis of a 100 acre property is as follows:—The cost of clearing, etc., the ground, is put at $1,500; planting and labour at $1,20; erection of sheds for coolies at some $300. Then (for five years, say) the Government premium, land rents, etc., are put at some $3,000, and the upkeep for five years, looking after catch crops, etc., at, say, $6,000. So that the cost of bringing such a property to bearing is reckoned at $12,000. Have many properties ready for bearing been floated recently at anything like this basis?

PARA DELUSIONS.

A well-informed correspondent in a warning letter writes:—"I have been much interested in your valuable comments on the subject of rubber, and I believe that this so-called rubber boom is likely to develop into a permanent success in the case of companies founded on honest lines. But what of the others? Some considerable time ago a concern was floated, and the prospectus described the property as planted with Para trees ready for profitable tapping, and the figures estimating the probable income of the company were most attractive. I have since had reliable information to the effect that the trees on this estate are not Para but Castillos trees, which have suffered very severely from insect pests, and, further, that there has been no export of *Para* or *Castilloa* rubber from this district, though the prospectus states or implies that a number of the trees are well established. I think this prospectus should be a warning, as there are others like it. From what I hear, many ventures are radically unsound and founded on incorrect reports. I am especially suspicious of *Para* plantations in Colonies and districts from which there has been no previous exportation of *Para* rubber, and in which it cannot be proved conclusively that *Para* can be grown successfully. *Hevea Brasiliensis* is a tree that does not flourish in all tropical districts, and it is subject to the ravages of insect pests on many areas where it will grow. It is also stated by reliable experts that plantation rubber in countries where rubber is non-indigenous is not as enduring and cannot stand hard wear as well as forest grown and indigenous rubber. This point is well worth serious consideration. Investors should be warned to avoid companies whose plantations are situated in countries where rubber is not indigenous, unless it has been proved, as it has in Ceylon and a few districts of the Middle East, that the Para rubber tree can be successfully grown."

WEST AFRICAN PROJECTS.

Dealing with West Africa companies, with which country one of our correspondents is especially familiar, he says that those professing to have produced *Para* rubber should be regarded with suspicion. There has been practically no export of Para rubber yet from West Africa, and it is certain that *Para* rubber will only come from districts where the planting ground has been very carefully selected. West Africa ranks second to Brazil among the rubber-producing regions of the world, and the rubber exported comes almost entirely from the rubber vines (Landolphia clitandra and others) and from *Funtumia elastica* (the Lagos silk rubber tree). Valuable as is this tree, as a forest tree, it is found that it is well suited to plantation growth. The *Funtumia* flourishes in Uganda, and I think I am right in saying that nearly all the Mabira Forest rubber yet sold in London is *Funtumia elastica* rubber. The output of biscuit rubber from Mabira for the current quarter is very large, and 36 tons was recently sold at 8s. a lb. in London, representing a sum of £32,000. In addition to preparing crepe and biscuit rubber, the Mabira Company turns out good lump rubber at 4s. per lb. There may be scope for successful imitators of the Mabira Company in several parts of West Africa. There seems room for enterprise of this class, as well as for the soundly established Para Rubber companies of the Middle East. In West Africa, also, there are great possibilities in the way of 'catch crops,' such as cocoa, coffee, and maize, as well as very valuable forest products to be exploited."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. write on the 8th inst:—The demand for local stocks continues and the market generally shows a hardening tendency.

Rubbers.—The market ruled very strong and active during the early part of the week, but has suffered a smart set back the last few days, closing, however, steady in London. Para Fine Hard, Rubber is quoted 11/8d. per lb. so it is probable the reaction will be only temporary.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved to some extent and sales have taken place as high as $980. London quotes £89.10/-. Nationals are without any change with buyers at $76.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue in demand at $170 and Unions at $910. North Chinas are unchanged at Tls. 115 and Yangtzes at Tls. 230.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have again found buyers at $110 and Hongkong Fires at $337½.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at $303 and might be had at a slightly lower rate. Indos are a strong market and $75 is now obtainable. The price at home has risen to £7. China Manilas have been in some request and have been booked as high as $9. Douglas Steamships have also come into favour but shares are strongly held and no shares are coming on the market. Shell Transports have again been the medium of a large business and with a strong demand existing the price improved to 97.6, but at the close are easier with sellers at 96/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further appreciated and the price has advanced to $167, while a considerable business has been done forward. Luzons are unaltered at $29.

Mining.—Raubs have risen to $8½ but a few shares might be picked up at this price.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have strengthened to $59; the price, however, is purely nominal as now that a demand has set in, there are no shares obtainable. Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls. 81. Kowloon Wharves have been sold to a small extent at $18 and can now be placed at $59. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have been sold at the improved rate of Tls. 125.

Lands, Hotels and Godowns.—Hongkong Lands remain unaltered at $101 and Humphreys at $8½. Only a small business in Hongkong Hotels has taken place at $107½ for the old and $83½ for the new. Shanghai Lands are slightly higher at Tls. 107.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been booked at $8½ and more shares are wanted. Ewos have not maintained their position and have dropped back to Tls. 139½. Other Northern Mills, according to latest mail advices, are as follows:—Lau Kung Mows Tls. 82½, Internationals Tls. 170, Soy Chees Tls. 300.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms continue strong and $18½ is now offered with no shares forthcoming. China Borneos have further advanced and can be placed at $10½. China Light and Powers are wanted at $6½. Green Islands have come into strong favour and after sales at various rates are now unobtainable under $7½. Watsons have been sold as low as $6, closing with many buyers at this rate. China Provideats are in demand at $8, after small sales. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 1460. Shanghai Sumatras are weaker at Tls. 320.

Rubbers.—Anglo Malays opened strong during the early part of the week and as high as 37/6 was reached, but have since receded to 34/6. Allagars have also weakened to 8/6 from 9/6, the price at which they opened. Bertams have also weakened and at the close sales have been put through at 10/-. During the week Castlefields were sold at 110/- and 125/- with sellers from London at 130/-, but now come weaker. Carey Uniteds, with a strong demand, rose to 52/6 premium, at which a fair business was put through, but at the close are quoted at 47/- premium. Eastern Internationals also show a decline on the week's opening rate, and have been sold to London at 40/- premium. Golcondas close weak at 145/- and Highland and Lowlands at 180/-. Kamunings changed hands at 10/6 premium after having risen to 13/6 premium. Kuala Lumpurs come weaker at 220/- and Ledburys at 100/- after sales of the latter at various rates up to 120/-. Lanadrons have inquiries from London at 165/- for the fully paid shares. Linggis are a steady market at 60/-. London Asiatics at 160/- and Saggas at 320/-. Shelfords have declined to 85/- and Sungei Chohs to 110/-. United Serdangs have been sold to London at 160/-. Balgownies have now been split up and are quoted at $26 in Singapore. Changkat Serdangs are easier at $28. Both Glenealys and United Singapores have been the medium of a fair business at rates up to $4 for the former and $4½ for the latter. Pajams are quoted at $24. Indragiris quiet at $48. Sandycrofts at $50 and Pegohs in the neighbourhood of $70.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9.1.8 on demand. The T./T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 9th, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	8/6
Anglo-Malays	35/-
Balgownies	$26
Batu Tigas	140/-
Bertams	12/-
Bukit Kajangs	100/-
Bukit Rajahs	380/-
Carey Uniteds	45/- prem.
Castlefields	120/-
Changkat Serdangs	$29
Cheras	$15
Damansaras	175/-
Eastern Internationals	48/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	340/-
Glenealys	$4
Glenshiels	160/-
Golcondas	150/-
Golden Hopes	170/-
Hard Five Para	11/8 per lb.
Highlands and Lowlands	185/-
Indragiris	$48½
Inch Kenneths	365/-
Jequies	14/3
Jonglandors	30/- prem.
Kamunings	11/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpors	235/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	165/-
Lanadrons (ppd.)	112/6 prem.
Labus	175/-
Ledburys	105/-
Linggis	60/6
London Asiatics	160/-
London Ventures	13/-
Merlimaus	8/-
Pajams	$23
Pegohs	$65
Rubber Trusts	89/- prem. ex. n. i.
Saggas	320/-
Sandycrofts	$55 ex rights
Sapongs	46/-
Seafields	155/- prem.
Sekongs	40/-
Shelfords	92/6
Singapore & Johores	$30
Sumatra Paras	18/3
Sungei Chohs	110/-
Sungei Kapars	185/-
Tandjongs	88/- prem.
Tangkahs	40/- prem.
Ulu Rantu	116/- ex n. i.
United Serdangs	165/-
United Singapores	$42
United Sumatras	17/-
United Langkats	102/6 ex rights

Hard Fine Para..... 11/8 per lb.

MALARIA AMONG THE GARRISON.

QUESTIONS BY COLONEL BEDFORD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next, Colonel Bedford, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

(1.) Whether any steps have yet been taken to resume the paddi fields on the road leading up to Devil's Peak Barracks, as recommended by the Committee appointed by the Board on 9th of November last?"

(2.) Can it be stated when the new slaughter house for Shaukiwan will be provided?

(3.) Whether any of the sanitary inspectors mentioned in paragraph 19 of the Public Health Ordinance are specially detailed to search for the breeding places of mosquitoes in the vicinity of inhabited dwellings or public roads?

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 22nd March, 1910.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, C. Lee, Lim Nee Kar, J. Mencarini, K. Tsudzurabara, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. M. B. Nilsen concerning the qualification of voters and requesting the Council to refer his particular case to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. The Secretary was directed to inform Mr. Nilsen that the Council regretted that they could not comply with his request, as they were of opinion that the question had been definitely settled by the despatch from the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, a copy of which was recently published in the *Amoy Gazette*.

A letter was read from the American Consul, together with the Secretary's reply to same, concerning certain scribbling on the walls of compounds, &c., on the Island.

Mr Kruse desired to express his thanks to the Council for the prompt and successful manner in which the Captain Superintendent and the Police recovered a large quantity of property stolen from his house that morning, and arrested one of the thieves. On the motion of Mr. Wallace, the Secretary was directed to enter Mr. Kruse's appreciation on the minutes.

The Captain Superintendent of Police reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summonses:—Illegally selling land 2, Debt 3, Throwing rubbish, &c. into the public drains 3, Gambling 2, Failing to carry out an order of the Court 2, Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 2, Summary Arrests:—Assault 2, Gambling 4, Breach of the Opium Regulations 3, Being found on enclosed premises 1, Trespassing 1, Theft 3.

(Signed) W. H. Wallace,
Chairman.

By order,
C. Berkeley Mitchell,
Secretary.

To-day's Advertisement.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.

ENTRIES for the ATHLETIC SPORTS CLOSE on TUESDAY, 12th April, at 6 P.M. Entry forms to be had from the Steward, Victoria Recreation Club.

R. L. BRIDGER,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [306

CHINESE SCHOOLS IN RANGOON.

There arrived in Rangoon a few days ago from the Dutch East Indies Sah Chun Luk, inspector of schools, Fokien, China, and Taynt Kuk Fong, his deputy inspector. These members of the educational department of China are on a tour of inspection and have come to Burma in the course of it. On Friday they were taken by Mr. Lim Chin Tsong and two elders of the Fokienese community in Rangoon to visit the Anglo-Chinese Boys' and Girls' Schools, where only English is taught. These schools are supported entirely by Mr. Lim Chin Tsong. The system was explained to the visitors, and they were then escorted through the classrooms and school buildings. They expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw and complimented Mr Chin Tsong on his public spirit. On Saturday a visit was made to the public Chinese Boys' and Girls' Schools, where only Chinese is taught, by the same party. The inspectors were particularly pleased with the girls' school. The visitor will remain in Burma until next week during which time they may visit Mandalay and other places, though the schools named above are the only Chinese schools under Chinese management in the province.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 9th April.

Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, 11th April.

Geo. P. Lammert, sale of Salon Cinema Theatre, 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th April.

A.D.C. "Mice and Men" 9 p.m.

Italian Convent, Golden Jubilee Entertainment, 4.30 p.m. The Governor presiding.

Wednesday, 13th April.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, annual meeting, noon.

China Traders' Insurance Co., annual meeting, 12.30 p.m.

A.D.C. "Mice and Men," 9 p.m.

Friday, 15th April.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of furniture, at the "Dethick" Robinson Road, 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, 16th April.

Hongkong Jockey Club half-yearly meeting, 12.30 p.m.

First Gymkhana meeting.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of furniture, at the "Dethick" Robinson Road, 2.30 p.m.

A.D.C., "Mice and Men," 9 p.m.

Schools Sports, Heats.

Monday, 18th April.

Schools Sports, Finals.

Tuesday, 19th April.

Hughes and Hough auction sale of the Hongkong Sheung Po Company, 11 a.m.

Saturday, 23rd April.

V.R.C. Sports, at the Football Club Ground, Hongkong Jockey Club Half Yearly meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Intimations.

SAUSAGES

OWN MAKE
EXCELLENT and DELICIOUS.
Pure Pork
AND
Beef Sausages
at 35 cents & 25 cents
per lb.
THE DAIRY FARM Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1910. [35

ASAHI
BEER
SAPPORO
BEER
TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS
[34

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1910. [305

ITALIAN CONVENT.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

1860—1910.

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR requests the pleasure of the presence of Friends and Others interested in the Institution at an ENTERTAINMENT, by Past and Present Pupils, to be held at the Convent, Caine Road, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1910, at 4.30 P.M., in Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Foundation in Hongkong of the Institution of the Canossian Sisters of Charity.

His Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., has kindly consented to preside.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910. [304

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41

50
Famed for over
50
years.
CAMBUS
WHISKY
An Ideal Beverage.
Soft and delicate.
Highly approved by the Medical Profession.
THE DISTILLERS CO. LTD. EDINBURGH
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG
H. PRICE & CO. LTD. 12 QUEENS ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [41

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER : 17 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	.....
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Monteagle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £45.
Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

12]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	*KWONGSANG*	TUESDAY, 12th April, Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG**	FRIDAY, 15th April, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	*CHEONGSHING**	SATURDAY, 16th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	*KUMSANG*†	FRIDAY, 22nd April, Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 22nd April, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*FOOKSANG**	WED'DAY, 27th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	10th April, Daylight.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	11th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th " 3 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	12th " 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	12th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	14th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	17th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	19th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	21st " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	21st " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*,)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [9

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th April, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [10

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WED'DAY, 20th April, at Noon.
Do.	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 18th May, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Muruyama	TUESDAY, 12th April, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Captain Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Dates. 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mural.	Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at Daylight.
	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope,	Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at Daylight.
	§ IYO MARU, Capt. T. L. Harrison,	Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	§ KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Kori,	Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 23rd Apr. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 26th April, Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino,	Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,	Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	* HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Dring,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 19th April.
SHANGHAI AND KOBE	‡ BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Teranaka,	Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,	Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser,	Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 14th April, at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st Class	$120	$110	$100	$90
2nd "	$ 80	$ 70	$ 60	$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [8

Shipping—Steamers

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(*Florio and Rubattino United Companies*).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910. [6

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Capt. J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip $120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910. [303

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain H. C. Norris, will be despatched as above on 21st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [2 0

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th April.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [246

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
Suverio			1910
Oceano	4,657	F. W. Davies	4th May
Kumerio	6,232	J. Mathie	12th June
			5th July

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1910 [11

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).
(ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"_____"

For further particulars apply to

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents at Hongkong,
No. 4 Queen's Building,
Telephone 585.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [17

Shipping—Steamers.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON:

S.S. "DAGRE CASTLE".....On 12th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [56

Intimations

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [42

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Masseur MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.
ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [94

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.

—Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:

At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, $2 per animal.

At Kowloon, $3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [272

FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost $165 Little. Last Long. Will Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 842 and the machine will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of TYPEWRITERS, GRAMAPHONES, AND SEWING MACHINES. A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT
63 DES VOEUX ROAD.

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong 21st January, 1910. 47

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [50

MAULED BY A PANTHER.

Madras, March 14.

On Saturday evening Sir Wilfred Peek was mauled by a panther at Devalal. He had wounded the brute which took cover in some undergrowth. The Punjab coolies climbed some trees and saw the panther and Sir Wilfred was invited to climb up. In doing so he gave his gun to a shikari to hold The panther then charged and the shikari bolted with the gun. The panther saw the latter out of sight and then jumped at Sir Wilfred who kicked him on the nose on the first occasion, but at the second attempt the panther seized Sir Wilfred's leg and was not dislodged till Mr. Collins put two bullets into him. Sir Wilfred has two wounds in the calf and a bad one below the knee cap with a scratch above the knee. The Juddalur doctor attended to Sir Wilfred Peek.

Later.

Sir Wilfred Peek was brought into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, yesterday morning, by Major Molesworth and Mr. Wilbraham and is reported to be progressing favourably.

A FOUNDLING'S FORTUNE.

CARPENTER BECOMES COUNT.

An adventure which has often happened in novels, but seldom in real life, has just befallen a young carpenter of one-and-twenty, says the *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent. He was a foundling. He was brought up partly by public charity and partly by a postman's wife, to whose care the child was entrusted by the hospital His foster parents treated him as their own son, and when he grew up they apprenticed him to a carpenter. The boy was at his lathe one day when a well-dressed man came in and asked for him.

"I am your half-brother," said the stranger. "I will take you to your real mother. Be on such a day at such a railway station," naming a small place near where the boy worked, in the South of France.

The boy kept the appointment, and found his half-brother waiting with a carriage. They drove to a château in the neighbourhood, and there the young man met his mother, whom he had never seen. The château is his. A fortune amply sufficient to keep it up is his also.

Finally, the title of Count belongs also to the carpenter lad. His father, Count de M., died two months ago, having legitimised his son.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lightning*) 12th inst.
Indian (*Namsang*) 16th inst.

The s.s. *Ribi* left Manila on 9th inst., and is due here on 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* is due to arrive at this port on 12th inst., at 7 a.m.

The C. P. R Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on 7th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 9th at 12.05 p.—The barometer has fallen quickly over W. Japan owing to the depression, which is moving Eastwards over S. Kinsiu.

Pressure has increased slightly on the E. coast of China, and given way moderately over the S. coast of China and Tongking. It is low over the latter area.

The high pressure area is now lying over the Pacific to the East of Japan.

Fresh N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, fresh; cloudy, misty.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka, Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Allagar	2,000	1,850	3,850
Anglo Malay	49,306	49,718	99,024
Ayer Molek	1,344		
Ayer Kuning	200		
Balgownie	8,607	7,596	16,203
Banteng	1,306	1,259	2,565
Batu Caves	6,100	10,124	16,224
Bertam	12,500	10,000	22,500
Bukit Kajang	2,146	937	3,083
Bukit Rajah	36,314	37,302	73,686
Bukit Lintang	2,000	2,500	4,500
Carey United	5,550	6,000	11,550
Castlefield	3,374	2,138	5,512
Changkat Serdang	—	2,826	
Cicely	10,000	8,556	18,556
Consolidated Malay	23,832	20,242	44,074
Caledonia	20,000	14,760	34,760
Damansara	14,795	19,022	33,817
Edinburgh	4,650		
Federated (Sgor)	10,503	8,830	19,535
F.M.S. Rubber	22,860	22,179	45,039
Gedong	5,000	7,500	12,500
Glenealy	850	1,045	1,895
Glenshiel	1,893	1,719	3,612
Golden Hope	3,398	3,748	6,146
Golconda	10,528	10,931	21,509
Harpenden	3,045	3,500	6,545
High & Lowlands	43,176	40,724	83,900
Inch Kenneth	13,137	11,144	24,281
Jebong	16,000		
Kapar Para	7,886	—	—
Kalumpong	7,095		
Kamunting	6,400	5,609	12,009
Kempsey	2,524	2,324	4,848
Kepong	2,250	—	
Kuala Kiang	1,244	—	
Krian Rub. Est.	2,032	1,650	3,682
Kuala Lumpur	45,135	42,175	87,310
Labu	12,863	9,344	22,207
Lanadron	28,657	20,558	49,215
Ledbury	8,048	8,020	16,068
Linggi	58,000	57,500	115,500
London Asiatic	8,912	7,555	16,467
Malacca Plant	29,000	27,000	54,000
North Hummock	18,883	(to end 1909)	
Nova Scotia	5,150	4,900	10,050
Pajam	1,000	1,350	2,350
Pataling	14,190	23,542	37,732
Pegoh	2,528	2,043	4,571
Perak Plant	11,632	7,730	19,362
Port Dickson	545	510	1,055
Ribu Rubber	5,000	4,314	9,314
Rubana	10,350	9,870	20,210
Rubber Growers Ass.	2,314		
Sengat	—	4,168	
Selaba	3,000	2,500	5,500
Sungei Choh	2,850	3,150	6,000
Sungei Kapar	17,100		
Sandycroft	9,848	6,438	16,286
Seafield	9,000	8,500	17,500
Selangor	33,593		
Seremban	23,377	17,820	41,197
Senawang	—	4,279	
Shelford	4,000	5,700	9,700
S'pore & Johore	8,166	6,256	14,422
Singapore Para	5,000	4,300	9,300
Straits Rubber	20,000		
Sungei Salak	1,376	1,500	2,876
Tali Ayer	10,900	9,600	20,500
Trong	2,133		
Vallambrosa	36,000		

[From the end of February all totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, returns for which in above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the gaps.—*Singapore Free Press.*]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/6
Do. demand	1/9⅛
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9⅛
France—Bank T.T.	2.21½
America—Bank T.T.	42½
Germany—Bank T.T.	80
India T.T.	131½
Do. demand	131½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74⅝
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	74⅛
Japan—Bank T.T.	56½
Java—Bank T.T.	166

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9⅛
6 months' sight L/C	1/9⅛
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	42½
4 months' sight do.	44⅛
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9⅛
4 months' sight France	2.26
6 months' sight "	2.28
4 months' sight Germany	1.84⅝
Bar Silver	74 /16
Bank of England rate	4 %
Sovereign	$11.35

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Kiang Chiang, Chi. s.s., 1,002, A. F. Brisgander, 8th April—Canton 9th April, Gen.—Tung Lee.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 864, Murayama, 9th April,—Swatow 8th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, Comallinssen, 9th April—Haiphong 5th April, and Hoihow 8th Gen. and Sugar,—A. R. Marty.

Kjeld, Norw. s.s., 910, Hellsoe, 9th April, Manila 6th April, Ballast,—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Merapi, Dutch s.s., 1,579, Gronert 9th April, —Singapore 2nd April, Gen.—Chinese.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, Y. Yamamoto, 9th April—Swatow 8th April; Gen.—O. S. K.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, J. W. Evans, 9th April —Swatow 8th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, Vincent, 9th April—Swatow 8th April, Ballast,—B. & S.

Transgurhar, Danish s.s., 2,228, Van Deurs, 9th April—Singapore 3rd April, Gen.—M. & Co.

Kwang Sang, Br. s.s., 1,248, F. W. Baker, 5th April—Shanghai 3rd April, and Swatow 8th Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, A. Stewart, 9th April—Calcutta via Straits 22nd Mar., Gen.—D. B. Dp. Ld.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Huichow, for Canton.
Kumsang, for Singapore.
Kiang Ching, for Saigon.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Simongan, for Newchwang.
Anambo, for Singapore.
Locsoh, for Swatow.
Meefoo, for Shanghai.
Ankei, for Swatow.
Chinhua, for Shanghai.
Tranquebar, for Shanghai.
Glenogle, for Amoy.
Foochow, for Manila.
Andalusia, for Shanghai.

Per *Kumsang*, for Singapore.
Meefoo, for Shanghai.
Anambo, for Canton.
Nore, for Shanghai.
Zafiro, for Manila.
Huichow, for Canton.
Minotaur, Br. cruiser for Practice.

Per *Japan* from Calcutta &c.—Messrs. O. W. Hindley, D. N. Mehta, M. D. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Knaggs, Major and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Walter and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. S. Bilbrough and infant, Mrs. S. S. Davids, son and niece, Mr. P. H. Wilks, Capt. and Mrs. Olsen and child, Miss Hart, Messrs. V. A. Dodge and A. Arratoon.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Messrs. Cho Chui Fu, Robt. Horne, H. A. Maron, H. H. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. Woodham, Messrs. Yong Ki, J. A. Gunalla, Mr and Mrs. Wm. Gardner, Messrs. Vy Aba, Chan Sing and H. Percy Smith.

Str. *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c.:—Light N.E. winds and smooth sea to Paracells. Fresh N.E. winds and heavy heads swell from thence to port.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Alice Woermann, Br. s.s., 1,500, J. Martin, 8th April—Saigon 3rd April Rice and Gen.—Man Fat.

Andalusia, Ger. s.s., 3,477, Girtenbran, 8th April Hamburg 18th Feb., Gen.—H. A. L.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, C. Kümpel, 5th April —Bangkok 29th Mar., Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Arratoon Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,931, W. D. A. Thomas, 8th April—Kobe 1st April, Gen. and Coal—D. S. & Co., Ld.

Barton, Br. s.s., 2,468, W. J. Thompson, 3rd April—Moji 28th Mar., Coal.—M. & Co.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,142, Lindberg, 31st Mar.,—Sourabaya Gen.—B. & S.

Chinhua, Br. ss., 1,350, A. Hawles, 7th April—Canton 8th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 2nd April—Vancouver, B.C. 21th Mar., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. Anderson, 7th April—Newchwang via Dairy 31st Mar., 29,000 Piculs Beans.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 600, C. Jepsen, 22nd Mar., —South Sea Island via Sydney 27th Jan., Copra.—S., & Co.

Glenfarg, Br. s.s., 2,053, W. Hartsell, 3rd April —Shanghai 31th Mar., Ballast—S., T. & Co.

Glenogle, Br. s.s., 2,498, Paddle, 5th April—Singapore 31st Mar., Gen.—Chinese.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th April —Bangkok 29th Mar., Rice.—J., M. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,484, G. Belsito, 7th April—Bombay Colombo Penang and Singapore 31st Mar., Cotton and Mudries.—C. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, W. G. G. Leask, 31st Mar.,—Singapore 25th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loosoh, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 5th April—Bangkok 26th Mar., Rice & Wood. —B. & S.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, R. Weyner, 4th April —Canton 3rd April Gen.—S., W. & Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, R. G. Zöllner, 4th April—Bangkok 27th Mar., and Kohsichang 29th Ballast.—B. & S.

Mandasan Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,245, K. Shimidzu, 4th April—Moji 30th Mar., Coal.—M. B. K.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 5,750, H. E. Morton, 8th April,—San Francisco 8th Mar., 'oo, and Manila 2nd April, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,067, R. Robertson, 7th April—Canton 8th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, J. Wenzel, 6th April—Bangkok 28th Mar, Gen.—B. & S.

Paoting, Br. s.s., 1,059, E. L. Jones, 10th Mar., —Saigon 4th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.

Pheum Penh, Br. s.s., 1,056, Jas. H. Scott, 3rd April—Saigon 30th Mar., Rice and Gen. —Wo Fat Sing.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,021, O. Ko nellinssen, 7th April Bangkok and Hoihow 28th Mar., Rice and Pigs.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1024 C. Möller, 2nd April —Bangkok via Swatow 23rd Mar., Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 1,000 Schlesinger, 28th Mar., —Saigon 23rd Mar., Rice.—S. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. A. Hards, 5th April—Cebu and Iloilo 21st April Sapan Wood.—B. & S.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,470, Dawson, 6th April—Australia 9th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 8th April—Manila 5th April Gen.—B. & S.

Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,039, N. R. Halvorsen 8th April—Singapore 27th Mar., Rice.—H. A. L.

Verona, Ger. s.s., 1,990, F. Kümmell, 3rd April —Kobe 26th Mar., Gen.—G. & Co.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,207, A. Tucker, 8th April,—Tsingtau 3rd April, Salt and Gen.—B. & S.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	*From*	*Agents*	*Due*
Bombay Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	April 10
Dacre Castle	Shanghai	D. & Co.	April 10
Rubi	Manila	S., T. & Co	April 11
Tenyo Maru	Shanghai	D. & Co., Ld	April 11
Miyazaki Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	April 11
Lightning	Singapore	N. Y. K.	April 12
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	April 12
Hirano Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	April 13
Salazie	Europe	M. M.	April 13
Namsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co	April 16
Inaba Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	April 17
Emp of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	April 23

	April 8 at noon.	April 9 at 4/9 a.m.
Barometer	30.04	29.89
Temperature	74	76
Humidity	74	71
Rainfall	.02	.00

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

☞ Mails from Europe via Siberia:—

Date of Despatch from London	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
18th & 19th Mar.	10th inst.	*Chenan*

A Mail will close for—

Swatow—Per *Haimun*, 10th April, 9 A.M.

Angaur, Korror, Yap Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Butaritan, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Nauru, Simpsonhafen and Sydney—Per *Germania*, 11th April 2 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Sunghiang*, 11th April 2 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hotching*, 12th April 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daigi Maru*, 12th April 9 A.M.

Tsingtau and Vladwistock—Per *Tungo*, 12th April 9 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Kwongsang*, 12th April, 10 A.M.

Haifong—Per *Hongkong*, 12th April 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per *Japan*, 12th April 10 A.M.

Europe, &c. India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Polynesien*, 12th April 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay — Per *Jackia*, 12th April NOON.

Manila—Per *Tean*, 12th April 2 P.M.

Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Newchwang—Per *Nanchang*, 12th April 2 P.M.

Tientsin—Per *Huichow*, 12th April 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Miyasaki Maru*, 12th April 5 P.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama — Per *Nikko Maru*, 13th April 11 A.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya —Per *Hillary*, 13th April 11 A.M.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Hirano Maru*, 14th April 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Chiman*, 14th April 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, April 15th 9 A.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Yawata Maru*, 15th April 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Loongsang*, 15th April 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 16th April 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Assaye*, 16th April 11 A.M.

Tientsin—Per *Chaongching*, 16th April, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Mongolia*, 16th April 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Linan*, 16th April 6 P.M.

Manila—Per *Taiming*, 19th April, 9 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Taiyuan*, 21st April 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Asini*, 21st April, 3 P.M.

Manila, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Maroun, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Cabiana*, 21st April 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and San Francisco (B.C.)—Per *Empress of China*, 22nd April 6 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (via Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Tenyo Maru*, 23d April 6 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Foolsang*, 27th April 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per *Inaba Maru*, 26th April 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver (B.C.)—Per *Empress of India*, 13th May 6 P.M.

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th February—*Cardiganshire, Derfflinger, Kamo Maru, Kitano Maru, Kleist, Laertes, Nippon, Polynesien, Scandia, Socotra, St. Croix.* 22nd February—*Derfflinger, Tsushai, Erroll, Cobach, Sithonia, Alasia.* 25th February—*Calchas, Nera, Persens, Scandia, Syria, Vandalia, Wakasa Maru.* 1st March—*Boualder, Glanroy, Inversk, Monmouthshire, Myrmidon, Sardinia, John Hardie, Pembrokeshire, Prinz Ludwig.* 4th March—*Aki Maru, Bellerophon, Oceanian, Persia, Prinz, P. E. Friedrich.* 8th March—*Araggoia, Aslyanax, Belgravia, China, Kennebec, Sado Maru, Ping Suey, Sumatra.* 11th March—*Ching Wo, Andalusia, Deucalion, Nore, Tourane.* 15th March—*Benavon, Brastilia, Goeben, Palawan.* 18th March—*Hirano Maru, Mishima Maru, Salazie, Yorck.* 22nd March—*Bruconshire, Glenlogan, Kaison, Meinam, Nyanza, Pak Ling, Seneca.* 29th March—*Armand Behic, Benmohr, Borneo, Bulow, Carnarvonshire, Hyson, Katuna, Kintuck, Moyune, Peking, Silvia, Tango Maru, Yunnan, Riverton.* 1st April—*Australian, Carmarthenshire, Lutzow, Kobinga, Kaga Maru, Pelens, Vermont.* 5th April—*Alcinous, E. F. Ferdinand, Pathan.* 8th April—*Ernest Simons, Kawachi Maru, Mackson, Polyphemus, Senegambia, Java.*

Arrivals at Home—18th February—*Canton, Denbighshire, Eclipse, Ocsanian, Sicilia.* 22nd February—*E. F. Ferdinand, Omsa, Indramayo, Kawachi Maru, Senegambia.* 25th February—*Brisgavia, Idomeneus, Kamo Maru, Derfflinger.* 25th February—*Sicilia.* 1st March—*Braemar, Laertes, Nera, Silhonia.* 4th March—*St. Croix, Shimasa.* 7th March—*Socotra.* 8th March—*Cardiganshire, Canton, Perseus, Scandia.* 11th March—*Aki Maru, Pembrokeshire, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.* 14th March—*Syria.* 15th March—*Persia, Bellerophon.* 18th March—*Tourane.* 22nd March—*Brasilia, Ping Suey, John Hardie, Vandalia.* 24th March—*Sumatra.* 29th March—*Yorck, Mishima Maru, Priam.* 1st April—*Armand Behic, Hyson, Kennebec.* 5th April—*Kelloe, Glenturret, Kintuck.* 7th April—*Nyanza.* 8th April—*Carnarvonshire, Kaga Maru, Lutzow, St. George, Yunan.*

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 5th to 18th, 1910.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tue.	5	m 8 58	6 7	m 2 57	1 7
Wed.	6	m 9 45	6 1	m 3 39	1 7
Thur.	7	m 10 29	5 8	m 4 20	2 1
Fri.	8	m 11 12	5 4	m 5 0	2 7
Sat.	9	m 11 54	4 11	m 5 38	3 1
Sun.	10	m 0 37	4 7	m 6 16	3 7
Mon.	11	m 1 20	4 4	m 6 55	4 1
Tues.	12	m 2 3	4 2	m 7 35	4 6
Wed.	13	m 2 47	4 1	m 8 16	4 10
Thurs.	14	m 3 32	4 1	m 8 58	5 0
Fri.	15	m 4 18	4 2	m 9 42	5 1
Sat.	16	m 5 5	4 4	m 10 28	5 1
Sun.	17	m 5 53	4 6	m 11 15	5 0
Mon.	18	m 6 42	4 8	m 11 59	4 11

All depths soundings.
F. = fathoms.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, E. W.
Adams, P. R.
Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawrence
Arrington, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Austin, F.
Backhouse, J. H.
Bacot, Monsiem
Bullward, Col.
Bardot, Mr. and Mrs.
Bennah, Miss E.
Bird, C. F.
Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
Breaker, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Bunner, Mr. W. C.
Carpenter, E. W.
Carpenter, Mrs. F. B.
Chapman, W. P.
Clark, H. M.
Clark, M. O
Clendening, Mr. & Mrs.
Chick, F. S.
Colvin, H. E.
Condon, H. L.
Cowen, Mrs. W. F.
Creyke, N.
Curry, G.
Davies, Hon. W. Rees
Degge, G. E.
Dorian, J. H.
Dunrich, A. E.
Easton, W.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Elmore, Frank.
Evans, Mrs. E.
Frost, Mr. & Mrs. B. L.
Gordon, F.
Goulbourn, V.
Greer, A. J.
Hagadorn, C. B.
Haines, Miss
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hall, M. W.
Harrio, Mr. and Mrs. W. F.
Harrison, A.
Hawkins, Miss
Heid, A. H.
Henderson, Mr. & Mrs.
Hornsley, H.
Hough, Dr. S.
Hunt, Mrs. F. F.
Jupp, L.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. S.
Karney, Miss
Kellar, C. M.
Kenneih, C. F.
Kelly, H. W.
Kingcome, Mr. & Mrs.
Lacqo, P. H.
Legge, G. E.
Lowery, J.
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. and child
Lover, E. G. B.
MacDonald, D.
Mandell, B.
Marker, H. L.
Marriott, Dr. O.
McDonald, Miss B.
McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. R. A.
McIntosh, G. C.
Menagh, J. E.
Mereckl, John
Mickle, D. M.
Morse, H. J.
Noldeke, T. S. F.
Osborn, Miss Elise
Osborn, W. E.
Owen, E.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. F.
Picton, J. B.
Piesbergen, H.
Robison, Sir Clifton
Lady
Porcher, Mrs.
Ross, H. C.
Ray, E. H.
Rich, Misses F. E.
Rodger, R. K.
Siddons, Miss
Siddons, Miss K.
Slocum, Miss H.
Solomon, H. H.
Spalding, R.M., Surgeon and Mrs. A. D.
Spittles, I.
Stoits, Miss J.
Square, Miss A.
Squire, C. B.
Swift C. M.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. L.
Ward, Capt and Mrs.
Welder Mr. and Mrs. G. and maid.
Welsford, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Whitmarsh, A.
Wijkmaan, J. B.
Wood, G. G.
Young, A.

PEAK.

Alabaster, Mr. & Mrs.
Auld, Mr.
Aubrey, Dr.
Bayard, Col.
Bedford, Col.
Bell, Capt. and Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs.
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Burns Pye, Mr. & Mrs.
Cochrane, Mrs.
Dodgson, Lt. and Mrs.
Ennis, Rev. and Mrs.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph and Lady
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
Fontaine, L. H.
Frisk, F. A.
Gell, J.
Hancock, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Harvey, Mrs.
Haspeland, F. A.
Highton, Esq., Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Hitchcock, Mr. & Mrs.
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mrs.
Hughes, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.
John, Col. St.
Koblschmidt, Mr. & Mrs.
Knight, C. C.
Lack, Mr. and Mrs.
Lakin, Mr.
Lauder, Lt. Col.
Lawder, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Logan, Mr.
Lyddon, Capt.
Marmy, V. E. T. de
Martin, R.
Morley, Lt. and Mrs.
Neilson, Mr.
Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major
Rens, Consul de
Roger, Mrs.
Scarisbrough, Mr.
Sinclair, A.
Skott, Mr.
Smith, A. Findlay
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Sutherland, Mr.
Thornhill, Rev.
Warning, Capt.
Wheston, W.
White, Mr. and Mrs.
Wrigley, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
Young, Mr.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Christie, Mrs.
Cooke, Mrs.
Darley, A. J.
Drought, R.N., Lieut. and Mr. A. E.
Grant-Smith, E.
Hancock, Lieut. & Mrs. Jackman, H. T.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Evan
Kydd, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Knott, Mrs.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood, E. M.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Abraham, E. S.
Almsoff, Mr.
Aurely, G.
Ballard, Pascal
Bendixen, H.
Benis, J.
Berckhahn, M.
Blass, A.
Broc, A. de
Cero, Mr.
Cleave, Miss
Cline, Miss Alice
Cline, Miss Const
Cline, Mrs. W. B.
Critcher, Miss E.
Cuniac, Mr.
Diller, Mrs. and Miss
Dreyfuss, A.
Dufresil, M.
Eyre, H.
Farnham, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
Flock, F. G.
Fontaine, F.
Freyer, Miss M. E.
Gallon, W.
Gomes, A. J. M. de
Graham, Dr. and Mrs. E. B.
Gowan, Miss F.
Griffith, C. H.
Grunburg, H. M.
Hamilton, J. C.
Hanber, A.
Hare, H. R.
Herrera, J. M.
Herron, P. A.
Herrera, L. C.
Holt, H. O.
Jacob, Mrs. L. H.
Jernegon, P. F.
Kahn, A.
Kaisen, Mrs. E. M.
Kellogg Mrs. P. S.
Lamm, Leopold
Langschwager, W.
Leach, J. V.
Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. C. P.
Leuthold, C. A.
Lis, Mrs. A. Bertran de
Lis, Master A. Bertran de
Lorris, F.
McCarthy, Mr. & Mrs. P.
MacRoble, F.
Marten, M.
Mayfield, A. T.
McKee, Miss L. H.
Miller, H. H.
Moldrup, Mr. and Mrs. E. J.
Oplisso, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Parris, O. E.
Pease, Mrs.
Pierre, Lieut.
Pike, L. F.
Pond, Miss A.
Pucker, W. Maurice
Reese, F. S.
Reffo, K.
Repetto, F.
Rey, Philippe
Rietzschmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. and child.
Roberts, A. E.
Rutterband, Mr. and Mrs. J. S.
Schaick, Mrs. L. J. Tan
Schreck, J.
Tinkham, Mrs. & Miss
Utley, Master
Utley, Mr. and Mrs.
Wallner C.
Weston, Dr. and Mrs. H. R.
Woodall, Capt. & Mrs. W. P.

PEAK RETURNS.

HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

H.M.S. Hart	at	Kowloon Dock.
Loyal	"	" "
H.M.F.M.S. Patria	"	" "
H.M.S. Fame	"	" "
Taiwan	"	" "
Dragon	"	" "
Hainan	"	" "
Fatchoy	"	" "
Tanggu	"	Cosmopolitan "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Hanyang	at	No. 1 Quarry Bay Dock.
Tsinglung	"	" "

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral.
10th April: 2nd Sunday after Easter.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venite: Farrant, Psalms: Monk, Felton and Elvey, Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle, Benedictus: Langdon, Hymns: 175, 290 and 292.
N.B.—Psalm 50, Verses 1, 3, 4, 14 in unison.
" " 51, " 13, 15 "
" " 52, " 1, & G. P. "
Evensong 5.45 p.m., Responses: Ferial, Psalms: of the 10th evening; Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Goss in A; Anthem: "God Who madest earth and heaven."—Lohr, Hymns: 304 and 158, Sevenfold Amen, Voluntary: Cantilene.—Merchant, March in C.—Scotson-Clark.
N.B.—Psalm 53, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8 in unison.
" 54, " 1, 4, 6 "
" 55, " 1, 5, 9, 17, 20, 23 & G. P. in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
2nd Sunday after Easter, 10 April.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Morning Service at 11 a.m., Sunday School at 2.30 p.m., in British School, Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Services on Sundays are:—
Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month at noon.
Holy Communion on 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Children's Service on 1st Sundays of every alternate month at 3 p.m.

Peak Church.
Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Every Sunday.

St. Peter's Church.
Queen's Road West.
2nd Sunday after Easter; 10th April.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Matins 11 a.m. Venite; Russell, Farrant, Te Deum; Russell, Jones, Pye, Psalms; Wickes, Elvey, Monk, Felton, Elvey, Benedictus; Garrett, Hymns; 158, 555, 426 and 395.
Evensong 6.30 p.m., Psalms; Goss, Wesley, Croft, Crotch, Heathcote. Magnificat, Matthews, Nunc Dimittis; Wesley.
The Church launch *Daysprings* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors are welcome. Books, et

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMAT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,100,000 $250,000	$2,001,819	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9½=$15.11	4 %	$975 s. & sales London £90.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $800,000	$10,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	...	$76 buyers.
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $254,583 $102,793	none	$10 for 1908	7 %	$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 235,253 Tls. 146,586	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £90,000 £102,848 £105,249 $682,609	$2,464,891	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	5⅓ %	$910 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,405 $199,264	$707,687	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7 %	$230 buyers
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,668 $138,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7 %	$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,431,172	$368,721	$27 for 1907	8 %	$337½ buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$9,000	$1,025	$1 for 1906	...	$8½ buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$280,000 $120,853	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$32 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $103,545 $19 106	$20,766	Final of $1½ for account 1910	8 %	$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154	...	$75
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000			£240,000				
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£780,000 £100,000	£68,817	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	92/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$65,000			4 %	$26 s.
	10,000	$10	$5	$48,985	$3,121	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3½ %	$14½ sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$350,000 $56,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	$167 ex div. s.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$1	$100	none	Dr. $135,891	$3 for 1897	...	$29 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,203	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 850 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	Ps. 1	£175,000 £11,289	£1 481	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10 buyers
Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10					
	50,000	£1	£1	£4 172	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8½ buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$12,936	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$55	$50	$550,000 $26,806 $40,000	$30,102	None	...	$58 b. ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$5	$50	$88,442	$132,765	Interim of $1½ for account 1909	...	$60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	$221,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 81
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,857 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 125
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,300	$24,641	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$5	$50	$648,975	$19,272	Interim of $2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	$107½ ex div.
	8,000	$25	$25	$14,028		Interim of 3½ for account 1909	6½ %	$83½ ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$1	$1	$300,000	$27,911	45 cents for 1909	6 %	$100 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$1	$10	$226,045	$5,471	$2½ for 1909	5 %	$8½ buyers & s.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	$25,850 none	$219	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of $1.80 for account 1909	8½ %	Tls. 106 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	Tls. 300,000 none	$17,958			$42 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 139½ sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$1	Tls. 40,098 $20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$6½ sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.06	...	Tls. 61 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 70 sellers
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 300 ex div
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	10 %	$11 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$13 ex return b.
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1			80 cents for 1909	8⅓ %	$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$1	$100,000	$3,407	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8⅓ %	$18½ buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$1,000 $1,000	$1,89	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	$7½ ex div. s.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670			
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$1	none	$5195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.3.09	6 %	$20½ sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7616	Final of $8 for 1909	10 %	$160 ex div. s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8790	Final of $1 making in all $2 for 1909	8½ %	$11½ buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,924	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12½ for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,450 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$10,000	$ 1204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1				3 %	$1.50 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$20	none	Dr. 18,640	None	...	$11 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4⅔ %	Tls. 350 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6⅔ %	$12½ sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$1	$300,000 5,000	$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6⅔ %	$6 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$781	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1910	...	$3

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. (187

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Leading Articles:—
The Rubber Boom.
Chinese Adaptability.
Meetings:—
National Bank of China, Ltd.
Yangtse Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
The Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.
Legal Intelligence:—
An Imprisoned Deptor.
A Tailor's Claim.
Application for Adjournment.
Police:—
Attempted Suicide by a Chinaman.
More Opium Seizures.
Disturbance in Ship's Street.
Swearing on the Cook's Head.
Murder at Shau-ki-wan.
A European's Defalcations.
Dispute Between Shipping Men.
Correspondence:—
Swatow Waterworks.
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—
Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association.
Export of Beans from Manchuria.
Accident to the "Knight Errant."
The Chinese in America.
Notes by the Way.
Chinese in Manila.
Australian Trade with the Orient.
Alleged "Baby-farming" in Tokio.
Spy Scare in Manila.
The Imperial Maritime Customs.
Canton Day by Day.
Football.
Far East in Parliament.
Linggi Plantations.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Cricket League.
Rubber Estate Returns.
The Share Business.
The Third Engineer.
Japanese Royalty in Hongkong.
The Assassination of Prince Ito.
Contracts in Swatow.
Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Philharmonic Concert.
Opium in the United States.
Langkats.
Cure for Beri-Beri.
An Old China Hand.
Industrial Development.
Rubberwockey.
Culture for China.
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.
Amateur Billiard Championship.
Opium in the Straits.
Explosion in Singapore.
Hongkong Hockey Challenge Cup.
Rubber Records:
"Mice and Men."
Manila Deportation Case.
The Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Serious Assault at Yu-ma-ti.
Raub Aust. G. M. Co.
Water Return.
H. M. Tug *Atlas*.
Alcohol and its effects on Chinese.
Royal Artillery Regimental Sports.
Inconsistency and Inconsideration.
Oriental Hotel Billiard Competition.
China's New Navy and the Cost.
Rip Van Winkle Returns.
Amateur Billiards Chapionship.
Roy Hongkong Golf Club.
Sir Hormusjee Mody.
Position of New Rubber Companies.
Motor Boats in Canton.
Commercial:—
Weekly Share Report.
Yarn Market.
Freight Market.
Bullion.
Exchange.
Local and General.

BIRTH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, this morning, the wife of N. G. NOLAN, Chief Interpreter, Supreme Court, of a son. [301

MARRIAGES.

On 2nd April, 1910, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, ARCHIBALD ORR LANG, son of James Lang, Esq., of Greenock, to ELLEN MARGARET LOVE, daughter of William Macnaughton Love, Esq., of 24, Palace Court, London, W., and Campbeltown, Argyleshire. [294

On March 29, 1910, at Shanghai, James Hervery, son of J. H. Longhurst, of Walton-on-Thames, to Marion, daughter of Mrs. Ada Wheen and the late Percy Wheen.

DEATHS.

On March 29, 1910, at Shanghai, Edwin Redmond, Yu-Shing Cotton Mill, aged 38 years.

On March 27, 1910, at East Croydon, William George Bayne, Manager of the North China Insurance Company, Limited, London.

On Thursday, March 31, 1910, at Shanghai, Lionel Wilson, aged 28 year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

(7th April.)

Hongkong, like London, has gone rubber-mad. Everywhere one goes one hears no other topic discussed. On the Peak-climbing car, in the more proletarian tramway car, in the offices, at the clubs, all is rubber talk. Even persons travelling in single rickshas will bawl out to each other the latest aspect of the boom. Every boom that has taken place in history has been fruitful of fanciful schemes and unheard of projects. And now we hear from Singapore the report of the formation of a mammoth syndicate with a million sterling behind it to buy up rubber lands. A few months ago such a rumour would not have been entertained for a moment; it would have been laughed out of countenance as not feasible. But the fact remains that here in Hongkong we have staring us in the face all the evidences of the feverish activity which prevails in the rubber market. In London untold capital has been, and is being, subscribed for the purpose of forming new companies. And in this respect again, Hongkong is following the lead of the metropolis. A few projects have been launched locally of late and we understand that still more are in process of formation if all reports are true. Local investors certainly have sound reason for their faith in rubber. When great financiers like Sir Thomas Lipton declare that the investment will remain good for years to come and is the best that is offered to the investor at present, the advice goes pretty straight home to the man with a little or a deal of money to speculate. And here lies just the danger of the boom. It stands to reason that amongst the multitudinous new companies which are being formed, many are specious, and only meant for getting at the pockets of a public that is very easily gulled. One result of the boom, for instance, must be an enormous rise in the value of land in uncleared rubber areas as well as in planted tracts which some of these new companies contemplate acquiring. Of course, in the prospectuses that come crowding in upon the investors, the cost of land and of production is put at the lowest figure and the price of the product extolled to the highest. Then there is always the possibility that, sooner or later, a synthetic rubber will emanate from some English or German laboratory with disastrous results to many of the windy concerns that are being floated to-day. Rubber has touched a high figure and is liable still to advance a little higher, but it should not be forgotten how low its price fell about a year ago, nor that the market rate to-day is to some extent artificial. As has been pointed out previously in these columns it is only when the price rules high that Brazilian and Congo rubber is workable, so it must follow that the depleted market will very soon be replenished with the staple gathered in the teeming virgin forests of South America and Central Africa. Or if the Government of either country should remove the heavy imposts that rubber-collecting suffers under the market could be flooded with the wild product and there would be a slump consequently in the cultivated stuff that would spell disaster to many companies now offering their shares to the public. That the industry is sound and has every prospect of maintaining its standing in the near future cannot be gainsaid, but one cannot help the feeling that whilst some companies will reap a rich reward in the next five or six years there are others whose shareholders will experience loss and disillusionment. In 1917, when the new plantations in the Federated Malay States, Ceylon and Borneo will have reached a high state of bearing, the world's output is estimated at an enormous figure—something like 120,000 to 130,000 tons, which, other things being equal, is quite adequate to supply the universal demand. There can be no doubt that the present boom paints the future with a rosente hue for the investor, the speculator and the gambler. One authority cites the case of a planter who starts an estate of 500 acres, upon which he establishes 100 trees per acre—50,000 trees in all—at a cost of £20 per acre, which comes to £10,000. Adding 50 per cent, more for interest on his money while the estate is coming to maturity the total cost for five years is put at £15,000. On this amount of the capital at the end of five years, the planter can earn £5,000 for the first mature year, £10,000 for the second and anything between £15,000 and £20,000 for the third, this being the gross profit. The attractions are thus patent, but it is equally clear that the public should be shy of such new projects as are manifestly capitalised at an expensive price per acre.

CHINESE ADAPTABILITY.

(8th April.)

There is no cause for explaining such a caption as that given above, for the simple reason that in all walks of life and in all countries to which the sons of the Middle Kingdom find their way, the Chinese—be they settlers or planters, miners or merchants—immediately put themselves on a parity with their surroundings and establish themselves with a due regard to the law of supply and demand that appertains to the land, temporarily adopted by them for business purposes. In this regard, the Chinese resemble the Scots, who get the name of being able to outrival any assemblage of people who are native to the soil. If it is true, then it is no wonder that the Jew is *non est* in Aberdeen, for the reason that he cannot make his bread and butter, for Aberdonians form the larger part of the Scots who find their way abroad—probably being sent out of the country for their country's good. As a matter of fact, the most potent members of the Scots' crowd that annually invade the coast of China come from Glasgow and the Clyde. But still the ominous deliverance (for the Aberdeen folk) remains that the Scots people who come out to China are styled generically by the Chinese as "Hakkas." As the writer is a Hakka himself, he cannot do better than state that the term "Hakka," as employed by the Cantonese, is a term of mild reproach such as might have been used by the Spaniard against the Moor. They comprehend an aggressive force, more ready to fight than to recede, and if it comes to the right of possession nothing counts, for the ability to have should, as the Curzon motto suggests, be qualified by the capacity to hold. But this is wandering away from the subject with which we proposed to treat. The dissertation, however, may serve to show how history repeats itself in that a nation which is a patriarch amongst the nations finds the counterpart of one of its own constituents acting in a not unimportant national capacity in the British Isles 8,000 miles away. If one needed evidence to prove that the Chinese have not got the sense of adaptability very highly developed, one would only require to proceed to Glasgow, the commercial capital of Scotland, to discover one's mistake. In London a Chinaman with his queue down—except near the docks—would be followed by crowds of yelling gamins who would delight in "pulling the bell" as they term it. An unoffending Chinese unescorted could hardly pass down Pall Mall or Piccadilly without having his susceptibilities offended by vulgar stares or remarks; whilst in Hakkaland—in Glasgow, forsooth—the Chinese visitor, be he gentleman or sailor, can pursue his course along the streets immune from molestation and without hearing a word that could offend his national or personal pride. There is a big Chinese community, both in Glasgow and Liverpool, who are quite able to look after themselves effectively and this result is brought about by nothing else than their adaptability. There is an old saying that when in Rome we should "do as the Romans do," and in the adoption of this maxim no people have shown themselves more apt than have the Chinese. In China itself its observance by the foreigner is vital to his existence, but wherever we go—whether to the sun-struck lands of Northern Australia, to the scorching tracts of Borneo, to the seething climes of the Malay States, to the fruitful sugar groves of Java, to the sterile steppes of Formosa, to the crowded booths of 'Frisco—everywhere you will find that he settles down to suit his environment and that he has capacity for so settling down, content with his lot, that belongs to few peoples excepting the Scots. It is generally maintained, and often asserted, that the English race carry their insular customs, observances and prejudices along with them. That it is true we have every reason to believe, but even the ancient soldier and scribe—some of us had physical reason to deplore that he ever penned his Third Book—made it clear that he dreaded most the *perfervidum Scotorum* of North Britain. So with the Chinese. They are intensely national. They hate reforms as the Enemy of Mankind is said to hate holy water. Still they are ever ready to adopt leading suggestions from Europeans who take up residence among them. The tale is as old as the hills about the Chinese tailor who got a pair of old clouted pants from a European as a sample upon which to form a new garment and of how the production was of such exactness that even the very patches were reproduced. The story is too old to be laughed at. It recalls a time when Europeans fresh from the fruitful fields of European scientific discovery and equipment proclaimed the Chinese to be as a nation a stagnant force, devoid of imagination or invention. As a matter of fact if St. Paul had come to China instead of going to Macedonia as he did, he would have found a people—who probably would not have listened to his preachings, they having such a beautiful religion of their own—but who had mastered the seafaring art so as to be able to sail against the wind instead of being delayed by adverse gales as was the case with him in the waters of the Mediterranean; who had compasses to guide them across trackless seas, and gunpowder with which to frighten away the evil beings of the air and of the nether world. Neither in those days nor in latter times can the Chinese be accused of inadaptability. If at the present they are showing proclivities for cultivating the arts which Western science has introduced, it cannot be forgotten that the basis of our scientific knowledge was imparted from the tomes of the ancient straight-haired people who were a nation when Europe knew no civilisation.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

HONGKONG NEWSPAPERS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 31st March.

With reference to the proclamation issued by the Viceroy, prohibiting the newspaper vendors in Canton from importing certain Chinese newspapers, published in Hongkong, the local press to-day commented severely on the Viceroy's action.

SALT MONOPOLY

Yesterday morning the Special High Commissioner, An On Lan, who was deputed by the Ministry of Finance at Peking to the southern capital, to inquire into the Salt Monopoly of the Kwangtung province, arrived here with his suite on board a Chinese gunboat.

GIFTS DECLINED.

On the 30th instant the people of Shek Wan district presented a quantity of gifts in the shape of silk embroidered umbrellas and hangings to the Namhoi Magistrate, Cheung Fung Kai, who is about to proceed on leave. He declined to accept the gifts. Magistrate Cheung has, in addition, issued a notice to stop other people from making him presents on the occasion of his leaving Canton.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

1st April.

The Canton Self-Government Society has issued a circular convening a public meeting to be held on the 1st instant. The following is a free translation of the circular.

"It is greatly surprising to learn that the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hun, is reported to have recently received from the Portuguese Consul a despatch in which the Consul made a representation to the effect that the establishment of a Government Fishery Bureau in Wan Tsai, opposite, Macao, is alleged to be an infringement of the territorial rights of Portuguese waters, and urged that the Bureau be removed. The boundary lines of Macao were originally limited by a wall and all the land beyond the wall was not to come under the jurisdiction of the Macao Government. However, the Portuguese have on many occasions attempted to extend their encroachment upon Chinese territory. The 17th day of the 2nd Chinese moon is the second anniversary of the return of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru II*, and the grave shame inflicted on that occasion is still fresh in the minds of the people. Steps should be be taken to assist the promoters of the port of Heungchow to make it a thriving centre of trade."

FIRE IN THE CITY.

Canton, 2nd April.

On the morning of the 1st instant a fire broke out in Yeung Chung street close to the south gate in a paper shop. The conflagration soon spread over a large area and continued to burn for over two hours. Nine buildings were burnt to the ground, before the fire was got under control.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

A sampan was capsized in the harbour by the wash from the propellers of a Hongkong steamer yesterday afternoon on her arrival here from Hongkong. There were at the time of the accident five persons on board the sampan and they were thrown overboard. Fortunately immediate assistance was rendered by the people in the vessels near by, and they were all saved, but their belongings were lost.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

At a public meeting held yesterday by the Canton Self-Government Society there was a considerable number of people present. A large piece of cloth with the letters "Remembrance of National Disgrace," in allusion to the release of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru II*, was hung at the entrance of the meeting hall. At the meeting Woo Sum Ching and Chan Wai Po made speeches in reference to the incident of the release of the Japanese steamer urging upon the people present that they should bear in mind for ever the incident in question. The fact that a representation was stated to have been received by the Viceroy from the Portuguese urging the removal of the establishment of a Chinese Government Fishery Bureau at Wan Tsai was also discussed at the meeting. After a great deal of discussion, it was resolved to inform the Chinese people in foreign countries about the matter of the Portuguese representation and to ask them for joint assistance in opposing the Portuguese on this occasion and invoking co-operation in the development of the port of Heungchow.

PROPOSED LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Canton, 4th April.

It has already been reported that a proposal is on foot to establish a lunatic asylum in Canton under the auspices of the committee of the Red Cross Society. H.E. Viceroy Yuan has given instructions to both the Namhoi and Pan Yu Magistrates to select a suitable place, without loss of time, for the erection of the proposed institution.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the second ten days of the 2nd moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 253,432.5.79 taels.

NAMHOI MAGISTRATE.

The newly appointed Namhoi Magistrate, Wong Fong, assumed charge of office to-day.

NEW CONSTABULARY TAOTAI.

The new Taotai of Constabulary, of Kwangtung province, Lau Wing Tin, is expected to arrive here soon. The gunboat *Kwong Ching* was yesterday despatched to Hongkong with a delegation on board to await the arrival of the coming official there and to convey him to Canton.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Acting under instructions from the Ministry of Education in Peking, the Kwangtung Provincial Educational Commissioner is making arrangements to open twenty elementary Government schools in the city of Canton. In each of these schools, one hundred and twenty students will be admitted free of charge. They will be divided into three sections. In these schools, some of the students will be taught for one year, and two or three years respectively, in order to enable them to know enough to do business or to find employment after leaving school. The Educational Commissioner has issued a proclamation to invite students of the poorer families to apply for admission into these Government schools.

SPIRIT FARM.

It has been already reported that the Shin Yeu Kuk has granted the privilege of the spirit farm for the whole province of Kwangtung to a merchant named Leung Kwok Chun at an annual rental of $800,000. The Canton Self-Government Society has now submitted a joint petition to the Viceroy requesting that the amount of the rental derived from this new monopoly be appropriated to make good in part the loss of the Government revenue by the abolition of the different gambling farms. The object of the Self-Government Society in submitting the petition to the Viceroy is to prevent this large sum of money from being misappropriated.

SALE OF HANKOW LOTTERY TICKETS PROHIBITED.

Canton, 5th April.

The Choi Piu Lottery monopoly in Canton was closed at the end of last Chinese year by order of the Viceroy as an initial step towards the proposed abolition of the various gambling farms in the province of Kwangtung. Large numbers of lottery tickets, however, are imported from the Hupeh and the Liang Kiang provinces and are sold in the city of Canton. The Viceroy has therefore given orders to prohibit the sale of such tickets in Canton.

LIEUTENANT TARTAR GENERAL.

The Senior Lieutenant Tartar General, Fu Tung, whose term of office is about to expire, has received a telegram from the Peking Government instructing him to continue in office at Canton for a further term of three years.

UNREST IN WEICHOW.

Yesterday a telegraphic dispatch was received by the Viceroy from the Commander-in-chief, H.E. Chan Ping Chik, in Weichow, stating that in the districts along the East River the bad characters have lately shown considerable restlessness there and that his men have on several occasions had encounters with them in Fok Lo and in the neighbouring districts resulting in heavy loss of lives and arms, &c. on both sides. In the telegraphic despatch, the Viceroy was requested to take precautionary steps to prevent bad characters from fleeing over to Canton.

A CHINAMAN was on Thursday charged with having 18 taels of compound opium and six mace of opium dross at 13, Sai Street. Owing to the Smoky Ordinance existing, the first count had to be withdrawn, while a fine of $4 was imposed in respect of the second count.

"Mice and Men."

A.D.C.'S NEXT PRODUCTION.

ON TUESDAY.

Some of us like a roaring farce which sends us into fits of laughter correspondingly aiding the assimilation of the dinner we have just partaken of; some a musical comedy where we can join in the chorus and go home humming the tunes; some—but a very few—a pathetic play with hands crushing handkerchiefs; and some—but fewer still!—a tragedy where our blood is curdled by murder and sudden death to be set running again at the finish by the spectacle of virtue triumphant and vice the other thing. There are, however, a large number of us who enjoy a good, honest, straightforward story at which we can laugh a little, feel a little sad, get a little thrilled, understand what it's all about and after a temperately emotional evening go home to bed feeling we could have played any of the parts ourselves. Of this sort is "Mice and Men."

The play centres round the Philosopher, the Foundling, and Cupid. The Philosopher has been jilted in early life. "Jilted" he tells us means "deceived", so he makes a bride of philosophy and children of mathematical calculations and develops a theory for training children "like savages in a hut." More than this, not having heard of what happened in the case of Richard Feverel, he puts his theory into practice and selects a waif from the Foundling Asylum to train up, to marry, and to confer a benefit on mankind by the pattern of a younger generation similarly systematized into being and shape.

The first act shows us the train laid and the match set. The last act shows us the resultant explosion. The play begins with the selection of the Foundling from a score other Foundlings mothered by the Matron of the Foundling Hospital and Fathered by the Beadle. The Philosopher makes his selection on proper theoretical lines; (it is, of course, merely a coincidence that his choice falls on the best looking one of the lot), catechizes her, and leaves her to say the multiplication table till his return. Philosophy having gone out of the room Cupid, literally and figuratively, flies in at the window in the shape of the Philosopher's nephew—penniless and amorous as becomes a modern Cupid—in search of a lost miniature of the Philosopher's neighbour's wife. Cupid, artless fellow! at once charms the Foundling by song, makes arrangements to correspond with her, and flies back again out of the window—en route to Dublin where the Philosopher has banished him as a penance for riotous living and making love to the Philosopher's neighbour's wife.

In the next act, two years later, we find the Foundling strained to the hour running barefoot on the heath in the morning and doing, Heaven knows what, at night. The Philosopher in love with and about to marry her but with a very unphilosophical hesitation to telling her so, Cupid reformed and recalled, and a Masquerade Ball in contemplation.

Of what takes place there it is not proper here to indicate, save that great revelling ensues and the Philosopher makes a discovery.

It is a curious thing that no Philosophers are ever able to control their natural emotions by their Philosophy. This one certainly is not, but then he is in love and Philosophers are not supposed to be in love. Cupid too makes a discovery not entirely unconnected with the Philosopher's neighbour's wife.

Here are all the materials for a proper theatrical macedoine with tit-bits of flavour for every palate, leading up to the last act in which we are shewn how the Philosopher's experiment panned out. To foresmall this would be to go back on the Author, and since everyone is sure to go and see it for themselves, no disappointment will be created by not disclosing it here where the last they desired is to give the reader any inkling of the plot. Go and see for yourselves! Have a good dinner (with a little champagne, if your constitution can stand it) for you can rely on its digestion being assisted by merriment. Take a handkerchief to crush; a delicate one will come to no harm. Don't miss the last tram for there is certain to be a rush for it and you may have to pay for another. Above all don't come in late; and it is as certain as the prescribed authority made little apples that you won't come away early.

It only remains to state that the Caste comprises all that is young and lovely and talented in the Colony and is a mixture, as well chosen as this metaphor, of strong new blood with some of the vintage brands of the past, and that the application list for the spare Foundlings is largely over subscribed—very largely over subscribed—already, and the management desire it to be known that they will proceed to allotment immediately after the conclusion of the play on Saturday, the 10th instant, on presentation of a visiting card and a Banker's guarantee, future dividends being announced in due course.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 2nd to 4th April with the following results:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net.
A. Mackenzie	95	16	79
Hon. Mr. Gresson	96	16	80
H. Pinckney	93	12	81
Major Macdonald	92	10	82
J. Clark	85	2	83
Commander Penfold	93	10	83
Capt. Spicer	94	9	85

Winner of Cup. 36 Entries.

POOL.

	Gross	Handicap	Net.
A. Mackenzie	95	16	79
Hon. Mr. Gresson	96	16	80
A. W. Walkinshaw	81	scr.	81
Major Macdonald	91	10	81
H. Pinckney	93	12	81

Winner of Pool, 41 Entries.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BILLIARD COMPETITION.

The management of the Oriental Hotel is holding a billiard competition this month for which so far they have received about forty entries. Three handsome prizes have been offered by the proprietor and same are now on view at the hotel.

A TAILOR'S CLAIM.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS BY THE FUISNE JUDGE.

8th inst.

In the Summary Court this morning, Messrs. Ah Men and Hing Cheong, tailors, filed a suit against Chu Ki to recover the sum of $15.50, for goods supplied.

Defendant, who was dressed in Western style, was called.

His Lordship—Do you admit the debt?—Yes.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs.

Defendant—I would ask for a stay of execution for a week.

His Lordship—What are you?—A clerk.

Where?—In Messrs. O. Johnstone and Company.

What do you draw?—$30 a month.

Where do you live?—At Kowloon City.

Are you married?—Yes.

Why do you want a stay of execution for a week?—Because I'll get my pay on the 15th.

Why are you paid on the 15th?—Because I joined on the 15th and it is the custom there to pay me on the 15th.

Can't you get any advance? No.

The plaintiff was at this stage called.

His Lordship—What is the defendant?—A clerk.

What does he draw?—I really don't know.

Is the defendant likely to run away?—I cannot say. He has put me off from time to time.

Do you agree to a stay of execution being granted for a week?—I leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Davidson. If he agrees to a stay I'll take his word for it (Laughter).

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, a stay of execution being granted for a week.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

8th inst.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Harris asked for an adjournment of the case in which Kwok King Fat is seeking to recover from George Thyne, at present residing in the Sailors' Home, the sum of $580, being the cost to replace goods and gear destroyed, stolen or sold by the defendant from the s.s. *Derwent*. Mr. Harris stated that as Capt. Jenkins, his principal witness, was proceeding to Saigon, he wished to have the case adjourned till Thursday.

His Lordship was agreeable to the adjournment.

Mr. d'Almada—I want particulars of the claim.

Mr. Dixon—I have also a case against Capt. Jenkins.

His Lordship—Wait a minute, please. I mean to say I can only hear you one at a time.

The first-mentioned case was adjourned till Thursday next at 2 p.m. while Mr. Dixon's case was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Almada—With regard to my case, I would ask your Lordship to order the plaintiff to furnish me with full particulars of the claim. The words appear on the writ of summons "to replace goods and gear destroyed, stolen or sold." I don't know what "stolen" refers to. As a matter of fact the plaintiff has failed in the Police Court and he is now trying his luck in this Court.

His Lordship—Did you appear in the Police Court?—No, my Lord.

Don't you really know what the claim is for?—No, my Lord.

I think, Mr. Harris, you had better give particulars of the claim to Mr. Almada.

Mr. Harris—As your Lordship pleases.

MOTOR BOATS IN CANTON.

INDUSTRY ACTIVE IN HONGKONG.

8th inst.

Every day one observes evidences of the increasing use by the Chinese of motor boats. Even at such outlying places as Aberdeen and Shelter Bay one will have one's ears assailed with the "Chut-Chut" of the motor. The building of these craft is growing into an important industry both for local supply and for the Canton and West Rivers. Motor boat races figure always on the fixture card of the Corinthian Yacht Club, but that class of boat, however, is generally only kept for pleasure outings. That the motor boat is being largely used for utilitarian purposes—either for freight or passengers—is abundantly evident. As the U. S. Consul-General at Canton pointed out in his last report, the market for steam launches is practically closed to outsiders, the Chinese having taken the thing in their own hands. And, after all, steam launches are not as convenient for the work that has to be done by coasting and river craft, as motor boats. There are three forms of motors on the market, all of which are thoroughly practical, and all of which may be applied to craft for use in Chinese waters, with suitable arrangements. There is the electrically driven boat; the motor boat proper, by which is meant the petrol or petroleum-driven boat; and the suction gas-driven boat.

Of these, the electrically-driven boat is by far the most convenient, but it is the most expensive, and it demands, in addition to a higher price, a knowledge of electricity on the part of those using the boat, or of someone in their employ, and convenience for charging the accumulators which supply current to the motor. So far, also,

THE ELECTRIC DRIVE

has not been applied, so far as the writer is aware, to sailing craft. There is no reason that it should not be applied, other than the expense, the want of the requisite knowledge to enable the plant to be looked after, and the convenience for charging. It is probable that a very good service between different points on some of the large Chinese rivers, and even on the Chinese coast, might be established by means of electric launches, charging stations being arranged at convenient points at the end of the run. The electrically-driven boat is the most convenient. It is more easily controlled than any of the others. The screw shaft is really a continuation of the axle of the motor; the accumulator cells are conveniently stowed under the bottom boards, and control of speed, convenience of steering, and reversal of the screw, is more easily accomplished than with any other form of driving power. The whole arrangement resolves itself into the movement of one or two levers at the helmsman's hand. One then can easily steer and drive in the same way

POSITION OF NEW RUBBER COMPANIES.

VALUABLE ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON BY MR. ARTHUR SHEPHARD.

A few months ago, by the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Shephard, we were able to present to our readers in a summarised form the result of a most careful and searching analysis of leading rubber companies, showing the average age of their trees, the cost per acre of the rubber, face value of the shares, their price at September 15, 1909, and the cost per acre of rubber to investors at those September prices.

We are again indebted to Mr. Shephard for permission to make extracts from a supplementary table in which he makes a comparison of some of the newer companies. This table was published in The Financier of March 1 and the demand for it was so great that it had to be repeated in a subsequent issue of the paper. Afterwards it was published in pamphlet form by The Financier and Bullionist, and again there was a tribute to its great value in the demand which followed.

In the introduction to the table Mr. Shephard says:—

'It is necessary for me to point out that no attempt has been made in the table to show what an estate may actually be worth. My object is only to convert the market price of that share into an equivalent market valuation of the company's estate, and to show an investor who purchases shares at the present market price approximately how much he is paying per acre for rubber land of a given age. For the purpose of maintaining a fairly correct ratio between the values of planted land of differing ages, a scale has been adopted such as is used by professional rubber valuers, and the market price of the shares has been made to decide what is the market valuation of each year's planting, according to the scale which I have adopted.

"Every care has been taken to show as accurately as possible the number of acres planted in each year, but as the reports of some companies still quote the number of trees instead of the number of acres, some estimating has been unavoidable. The planting distance has been taken into consideration, and inquiries of the companies' officials have sometimes elicited the desired information. As the particulars thus obtained have been adjusted to agree with the published acreage totals, it is believed that any discrepancy which may exist will not be of sufficient importance to vitiate the general accuracy of the calculations.

"The average age of the rubber has been calculated to the end of 1909, and the average cost per acre of rubber has been ascertained by taking the cost of the estate and development expenditure as shown in the company's balance-sheet (or the purchase price and preliminary expenses as given in the prospectus), after making a moderate deduction for the unplanted land—£3 per acre.

"The result is shown under two headings:—

(1) The cost as ascertained from the item in the company's prospectus or balance-sheet, less the estimated value of the unplanted land.

(2) The cost, after further deducting the reserve funds and any other undivided profits which the company could (if the directors so desired) apply in reduction of the book cost of the estate.

In the case of some of the older companies, where the profits in hand are considerable, the difference is important.

"The price per acre the investor is paying for rubber is the essential feature of the table. The balance-sheet of each company has been dissected, and the results shown in the table have been arrived at by calculating the price at which the company would have to sell its estate if it desired to realise all its assets, all its liabilities and return to its shareholders (as on a winding-up) a sum equal to the present market value of the shares.

"Options granted by a company over its unissued shares form a charge which will allow the option-holder to come in at some future time, and share the prosperity of a company; and this, of course, can only be done to the detriment of the holders of the shares already issued. In making the calculations it has been assumed, therefore, where shares stand at a premium, that the options will be exercised. But they have been valued not at the price which a buyer might be expected to pay on the Stock Exchange for a call of shares, but only as the option affects the financial position of the company and its present shareholders—that is to say, if £1 shares are quoted at £1 5s., it has been assumed that the option is worth 5s. (equal to a £1 share, nothing paid).'

We should explain that the exigencies of space have compelled us to modify the arrangement of the table somewhat, but even in the condensed form we have no doubt whatever that it will be of great interest and value to readers who are unable to procure copies of The Financier, or of Mr. Shephard's pamphlet.

THE COMPARATIVE TABLE.

NAME OF COMPANY AND SITUATION OF PROPERTY.	Capital Issued.	Total Cost of Estate.	Total Acreage.	Acreage under rubber.	Years when Planted. Bef. 1906.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Average age of trees, Dec. 31, 1909.	Average cost per acre of rubber.	Face Value of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Market Price Feb. 6 1910.	Market Price Equal to per acre.	Options granted by the Company.
	£	£									£				£	hares.
Aengsono (Java).	25,000	99,35	1,516	324	...	...	...	24	300	6'6	19.5	£1	10/	par	19	...
Allagar (F.M.S.)	75,000	61,620	1,950	685	231	63	179	202	...	3.3	84.4	£1	2/	6/6	372	100,000
Alor Pongsu (F. M. S.	35,000	25 503	983	25?	...	17?	80	...	...	1.0	93.4	£1	13/	1 13/16	216	5,000
Anglo Johore (Johore.)	123,000	83,021	8,000	1,020	150	100	140	340	23	1.9	61.6	£1	5/	⅛ pm	124	41,000
Anglo Sumatra (Sumatra).	80,000	71,353	2,837	2,037	451	138	920	234	114	1.9	36.8	£1	£1	2 9/16	101	...
Banteng (Selangor) (F. M. S.)	40,000	35,464	1,904	771	90	144	128	391	18	1.4	40.2	£1	£1	2⅛	147	10,000
Barang Malaka (F. M. S.)	47,000	32,480	2,731	861	...	...	145	319	397	1.1	31.2	2/	1/	1/9 pm	82	30,000
Bikam (F. M. S.)	55,000	40,810	1,252	700	35	310	345	...	...	1.7	55.8	2/	1/	5/9 pm	302	50,000
Bradwall (F. M. S.)	75,000	50,610	2,943	681	50	250	293	90	...	1.8	61.4	£1	15/	⅜ pm	114	15,000
Bujong (F. M. S.)	36,000	18,830	1,002	356	...	4,	87	168	51	2.5	34.9	£1	12/6	par	47	4,000
Canvint (F. M. S.)	150,000	65,710	5,583	451	103	64	171	13	...	4.1	123.8	£1	5/	15/6 pm	372	...
Chota (F. M. S.)	70,000	31,611	2,130	604	...	74	443	80	...	1.5	44.0	£1	5/	6,6 pm	82	...
Dennistown (Krian, (F. M. S.)	47,000	37,430	1,055	402	40	80	115	130	...	2.8	88.2	2/	1/6	1/6 pm	181	30,000
Doolgalla (Ceylon).	119,000	87,500	2,553	975	150	363	123	336	3	2.9	84.6	£1	15/	8/3 pm	148	31,000
Federated Malay (F. M. S.)	73,000	65,200	997	957	132	317	293	172	13	3.0	67.4	£1	7/3	¼ pm	91	17,000
Gedong (Perak (F. M. S.)	80,000	87,755	5,114	2,618	970	476	681	501	...	4.1	23.0	50 to	50 fcb	£19⅛	291	...
Higgoda (Ceylon).	48,000	27,490	975	300	...	300	...	...	...	3.1	84.9	£1	7/6	⅛ pm	163	12,000
Juru Estates, Ltd. (Straits)	34,000	24,034	576	456	...	230	165	61	...	2.9	53.3	£1	5/	¼ pm	72	...
Kelantan Estates (Straits)	80,000	69,150	1,910	370	...	50	150	100	...	2.5	70.9	£1	12/6	7/10 pm	193	4,000
Kepong (Malay) (F. M. S.)	60,000	10,650	2,817	134	...	25	...	52	49	1.0	19.9	£1	5/	par	20	...
Kerala Rubber Co., Ltd. (S. India)	22,503	28,866	1,500	598	50	430	48	68	...	3.3	35.1	£1	£1	4 11/16	167	...
Khota Tampan (F.M.S.)	33,000	21,950	2,100	1,212	...	...	...	299	89	1.7	15.9	£1	5/	par	16	...
Kota Tinggi (Johore).	31,000	13,980	2,000	287	...	112	88	87	...	2.1	30.4	£1	7/6	4/9pm	62	7,500
Krubong (Malacca) (Straits)	25,000	13,550	1,115	170	21	13	73	65	...	2.7	61.4	2/	1/	2/3pm	78	75,000
Kuala Pahi (F.M.S.)	20,000	13,150	798	372	...	40	213	54	55	2.5	31.9	£1	12/	1 5/16pm	196	...
Lendu (Straits).	62,000	38,000	2,500	200	...	...	...	75	125	0.5	155.5	2/	1/	1/6pm	81	...
Lumut, F.M.S.	37,500	23,890	1,221	473	...	58	72	72	272	1.7	45.2	£1	12/6	par	345	12,500
Malacca Plantation, (Straits.)	100,000	104,300	7,213	3,332	...	610	1,776	811	105	2.2	28.1	£1	12/	¼ pm	73	...
Malayalam (S. India.)	300,000	556,79	23,000	15,000	4,091	2,373	4,090	2,363	1,182	3.2	35.4	£1	£1	9 11/66	10	50,000
Merliman (Straits.)	292,500	193,200	10,370	3353	112	207	1,071	1,678	86	2.4	39.8	£1	15/	13/10pm	172	40,000
North Hummock (F.M.S.)	175,000	132,650	6,415	5,500	...	...	1,475	2,161	1,961	1.3	13.4	2/	2/	4/	61	350,000
Orkaden River (S. India.)	70,000	38,832	4,041	1,747	216	40	150	636	245	2.2	21.9	£1	14/	2¼ pm	12	...
Padang Jawa (F.M.S.)	19,000	8,490	915	187	...	137	...	...	50	2.7	33.2	£1	10/	¼ pm	79	...
Rani (S. India.)	51,500	44,015	897	535	...	200	335	...	...	2.9	79.7	2/	1/	par	82	35,000
Rim (Malacca) (Straits.)	175,000	233,000	3,505	2,790	1,039	12,39	495	2	15	3.8	83.4	£1	7/6	par	83	...
R. E. of Bentota (Ceylon.)	67,000	40,737	3,550	705	225	435	115	...	...	3.2	41.1	£1	5/	¼ pm	99	23,000
R. E. of Krian, (F.M.S.)	65,000	52,140	1,172	784	...	511	228	45	...	2.9	65.3	£1	10/	5/10pm	91	...
Sapumalkande (Ceylon.)	100,000	69,356	1,875	899	388	...	232	190	89	2.3	73.9	2/	1/6	7/3pm	224	200,000
Sedenak (Johore.)	100,000	82,300	1,427	1,177	837	168	172	...	...	2.9	99.3	£1	£1	2 3/16	195	25,000
Segamat (Johore.)	80,000	61,590	5,000	1,480	...	...	163	785	535	1.2	34.2	£1	10/	5/10pm	55	20,000
Sekong (Borneo.)	60,000	31,600	4,034	701	...	...	...	156	543	1.0	29.1	£1	5	par	29	5,000
Selaba (F.M.S.)	67,500	43,388	8,77	280	145	65	67	...	...	5.0	94 3	£1	£1	1¼	316	12,500
Sempah (Straits.)	125,000	83,398	3,270	1,783	549	551	271	412	...	3.2	46.8	£1	1/	1¼ pm	178	...
Sialang (Sumatra)	60,000	42,520	1,007	792	57	159	143	57	376	1.7	51.6	£1	15/	9/10p m	104	12,000
South East Borneo (Dutch Borneo.)	100,000	66,500	7,700	911	...	50	615	30	210	2.3	50.6	£1	15/	7/16pm	260	25,000
Sumatra Para (Sumatra.)	40,000	30,355	3,163	345	...	32	52	141	...	2.0	77.6	£1	15/	2/16pm	93	12,000
Sungei Babru (Straits.)	100,000	81,008	5,000	1,837	691	86	168	616	276	3.6	38.3	2/	2/	2/9	274	...
Sungei Buaya (Sumatra.)	55,000	40,827	1,443	1,056	225	...	174	657	...	2.1	37.6	£1	15/	7/16pm	71	7,750
Sungei Liang (F.M.S.)	61,000	51,600	2,565	934	60	330	328	133	131	1.6	47.6	£1	17/6	9/16pm	81	12,000
Tanjong (Sumatra.)	38,500	17,20	3,764	199	...	76	62	61	...	2.6	43.2	£1	10/	3/ pm	85	31,500
Tillyfour (Ceylon.)	70,000	50,473	8,46	3,000	...	...	...	554	2,446	...	20	£1	18/	2¼ pm	87	30,000
Travancore (S. India.)	65,500	51,870	1,170	919	32	134	428	290	31	2.1	55.5	£1	10/	¼ pm	65	...
Tremelbye (Selangore.)	31,500	7,103	1,163	9.6	87	710	139	...	...	3.5	27.2	£1	£1	2¼	81	...
United Serdang (Sumatra.)	58,553	46,654	2,289	1,483	108	249	1,074	10	32	2.8	30.0	£1	£1	4/	149	...
Val D'or (Straits.)	180 000	101,492	11,232	7,250	285	1,988	2,455	2,455	...	4.5	21.4	£1	£1	4 7/16	170	20,000
	78,150	57,630	2,860	400		100	70	230	...	2.2	125.6	2/	2/	3/3	166	117,500

Some Other Details.

For convenience of comparison we give the figures from Mr. Shephard's previous table in addition to those which relate to the new table given above:

AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT AGES ON MARKET VALUATION.

Average for Whole Area		For Trees Planted in 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
The Old Companies Market Valuation Sept. 15, 1909.	Price £126 ...	£ 671	£ 561	£ 511	£ 463	£ 346	£ 251	£ 156	£ 94	£ 53	£ 26	£ ...
The New Companies Market Valuation Feb. 16, 1910.	Price £142 ...	1,443	946	876	748	619	410	294	184	106	70	55

	The Old Companies	The New Companies
Average Age of Rubber in Companies examined	3 years,	2.7 years.
Average book cost per acre	£39.34	£53.1
Average cost, less reserve funds, etc., per acre	87.62	52.8
Total acres of land held by the Companies	338,891	
Total number of acres planted with rubber	121,595	197,857 / 72,178
Unplanted	217,296	119,679

Amount of Capital Invested.

Total capital issued by the Companies	£ 5,849,601	£ 4,576,580
Total market valuation (Old Companies Sept. 15, 1909; New Companies Feb. 16, 1910)	16,027,193	12,072,178
Reserves and undivided profits	330,836	53,571
Loans, mortgages, etc.	193,855	505,685
Total cost of the estates	4,807,688	3,585,835

Notes.—App. Sumatra has £224 reserves and undivided profits; Federated Malay has £2,587 do.; Kepong Malay has £2,928 reserves etc., and loans, mortgages, debentures £5,685; Malacca Plantation has £1,104 reserves and £50,000 debentures; North Hummock has £4,999 reserves; Semaian Para has £4,979 reserves; United Serdang has £17,000 reserves.—*Straits Times.*

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

A BOMBAY APPRECIATION.

8th inst.

Information has been received in Bombay that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. H. N. Mody, the Hongkong philanthropist and partner of Sir Paul Chater. It is a somewhat unusual time of the year, but this is easily explained by the meetings which are being held in England this month for the purpose of promoting a University for China. Sir Hormusji Mody has already contributed very handsome sums towards the China [Hongkong] University, having given the buildings which were needed, and his name is known in Hongkong in connection with many other generous gifts. It is only a few weeks since we recorded the unveiling of a statue which he had given to the Colony, so making it the only place to have a statue of the Princess of Wales. Sir H. N. Mody went to Hongkong from Calcutta, but has close ties with Bombay where most of his family reside. It is only recently that he suffered the loss of his eldest son, Mr. Merwanji H. Mody, of Oumballa Hill.—*Bombay Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 8th, 4.15 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	8/6
Anglo-Malays	54/6
Balgownies	$160
Batu Tigas	150/- ex d.
Bertams	12/6 ex rights
Bukit Kajange	100/-
Bukit Rajahs	550/-
Carey Uniteds	40/- prem.
Castlefields	120/-
Changkat Serdangs	$10
Cheras	$15
Damansaras	170/-
Eastern Internationals	45/- sa. prem
Fed. Selangors	350/-
Glenesslys	$4 buy.
Glenshiels	160/-
Golconda	145/-
Golden Hopes	17/-
Highlands and Lowlands	170/-
Indragiris	$184
Inch Kenneths	365/-
Jequies	14/3
Jonglanders	30/- prem.
Kamunings	10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpors	320/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	165/-
Lanadrons (ppd.)	112/6 prem.
Labus	175/-
Ledburys	10/-
Linggis	6/-
London Asiatics	160/-
London Ventures	1/-
Merlimaus	8/-
Pajams	$21
Pegohs	$70
Rubber Trusts	84/9 prem. ex. d. i.
Saggas	320/-
Sandycrofts	$55 ex rights
Sapongs	46/-
Seafields	155/- prem.
Sekongs	40/-
Shelfords	85/-
Singapore & Johores	10s.
Sumatra Paras	18/3
Sungei Chohs	110/-
Sungei Kapars	170/-
Tandjongs	88/- prem.
Tangkahs	41/- prem.
Ulu Rantu	116/- ex n. i
United Serdangs	162/6
United Singapores	$14
United Sumatras	16/6
United Langkats	102/6 ex rights

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/16
Do. demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/5
France—Bank T.T.	2.21
America—Bank T.T.	42
Germany Bank T.T.	1.80
India T.T.	131
Do. demand	131
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72
Singapore—Bank T.T. par H.K. $100	74
Japan—Bank T.T.	80
Java—Bank T.T.	116

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/5
6 months' sight L/C	1/5
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	46
4 months' sight do.	44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/5
4 months' sight France	2.20
6 months' sight	2.28
4 months' sight Germany	1.84
Bar Silver	24 1/16
Bank of England rate	4 %
Sovereign	$11.35

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French Mail of the 1st March was delivered in London on 1st inst.

THE appointment of a Research Chemist for the Ceylon Rubber Industry is under consideration.

CHEUNG Lau was on Tuesday charged at the police court for assaulting a coolie. He was fined $25 or fourteen days.

A CHINAMAN was last Saturday awarded one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

THE contract for the refrigeration plant in the new Shanghai Club has been obtained by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co.

AT a sale of foreign stamps by Messrs. Ventom on March 8, a Hongkong, 1885, 10 cents blue-green, unused and mint, fetched £8 10s.

A CHINAMAN and a Chinese woman were on Tuesday at the police court committed for trial for kidnapping a child under 14 years of age.

THE Hupeh official body in Peking has issued circulars calling a meeting on the 3rd instant to subscribe capital for the Yuet Han Railway.

THE Anti-Opium Commissioners in Peking are organising an Intelligence Department for opium prohibition, and regulations are being framed for the purpose.

THIRTY-FOUR men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Monday for gambling at Cheung-sha-wan. The two keepers were each fined $20 and the rest $1 each.

FOURTEEN Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court on Wednesday morning for stowing away on board the s.s. *Ramsay*, which arrived in port from Chefoo this morning. A fine of $10 or fourteen days was imposed in each case.

THE following countries prohibit the import of prepared opium or dross opium:—United States of America, Philippine Islands, Netherlands-India, Siam, and Japan.

THE native who stole from the Naval Yard the other day a quantity of rope and two drums of white lead was on Thursday awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE Sitiawan Estates in Lower Perak have been sold to a Shanghai Syndicate for $300,000. The area of the estates is 1,800 cres, of which 880 are planted with rubber.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Wood to act as First Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages with effect from the 4th instant.

MR. Daré, the acting French Vice-Consul at Harbin, left that place for Shanghai on March 24, having been transferred from the Russo-Chinese Bank at Harbin to the Shanghai Branch.

IP Ling was charged at the police court on Tuesday for having in his possession three mace of opium. He did not appear in Court when the case was called and his bail of $5 was estreated.

THE Chinese money-changer who was charged the other day with the larceny of $100 from an Indian military sergeant was last Saturday discharged by Mr. E. R. Hallifax. Mr. P. S. Dixon appeared for the defendant.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Council has selected and appointed Demarcation District 355 Lot No. 247 as a sufficient and proper place to be the site of and to be used as a cemetery or burial ground for Chinese from the first day of March, 1910.

THE master of the Swedish steamer *Yeddo* reports having passed on the 27th ultimo in Latitude 19° 40' N. and Longitude 124° 47' E. a small vessel keel up. When sighted she was in the route of steamers passing from Shanghai to Japan and *vice versâ*.

DURING the voyage of the P. & O. S. *Oriental* to Shanghai, a Chinese assistant cook, was found to have stolen a gold watch. He was handcuffed, but while out of sight he hanged himself, and the body was buried at sea, between Kobe and Yokohama.

MR B. A. Hale, managing editor of our senior morning contemporary, left last Saturday on home leave by the s.s. *Asia*. Mrs. Hale accompanied her husband. During Mr. Hale's absence Mr. A. Ramsay will occupy the editorial chair in the office of the *Daily Press*.

WE are courteously informed by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.) that they received the following telegram from their head office, Tokyo, last evening:—"Prince Tsai-tao and his suite left Yokohama on the 6th inst at 3 p.m. by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Chigo Maru* with great satisfaction."

INSPECTOR Robertson charged a man and a woman before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, last Saturday with kidnapping and selling a child. The man is alleged to have deprived the parents of the custody of the child while the woman conveyed it to the Sunning District and sold it to some people. The case was remanded.

FOR the first time in the history of Madras harbour a steamer, the *Clan Macinty*e, other than a horse, or cattle boat, lay alongside a wharf and put her cargo ashore for direct loading into the railway wagons. The wharf cost one lakh of rupees for the horse trade, but it now seems likely to be used by many other kinds of vessels in general.

MR R. O. Hutchison will act as Head of the Sanitary Department during the absence on leave of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with effect from the 1st inst, and to act as Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories during the absence on leave of Mr. G. N. Orme or until further notice, with effect from the 4th inst.

FATHER Cambier, a missionary in the Belgian Congo, has addressed a letter to the Belgian Colonial Minister on the cure of sleeping sickness. As the result of long experience in the tropics he declares his belief in subcutaneous injections of arsenic and quinine in far larger doses than are customary, and he offers himself to undergo the treatment he suggests.

THE Mother Superior of the Italian Convent has issued invitations for an entertainment which will be held at the Convent, Caine Road, on Tuesday, the 12th April, at 4.30 p.m. in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the foundation in Hongkong of the institution of the Canossian Sisters of Charity. His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard has kindly consented to preside.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Iyo-maru*, which arrived at Kobe on the 23rd Feb. from Europe, brought a patent invalid wheel chair which had been ordered from England by Prince Arisugawa who is now staying at Maiko for the benefit of his health. The chair was ordered on the advice of the Prince's medical attendants. It is said to be the first carriage of its kind to be imported into Japan.

IT is not often that George Washington's birthday is celebrated on two successive days. Such an experience, however, befell the T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo maru* on her last trip to America when she crossed the meridian on February 22nd, thus counting the day twice over. Several wealthy Americans on board celebrated both days in great style, so we learn from one of the passengers, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent.

DURING the Ching Ming celebrations at Wongnaichong on Wednesday, when a tremendous fusillade of fire-crackers was let off, several large fires broke out on the hillside near the Mount Caroline Cemetery and destroyed several acres of pine growth. The fire lasted the whole day and the Police worked assiduously at the scene of the conflagration, which was got under control in a remarkably short time considering the extensive nature of the outbreak.

A WORD oriental custom is, on the advent into the world or departure from it of a monarch or on the occasion of any happy event in his family, to throw open the doors of the prison to the prisoners and the treasury to the poor. This custom was followed in Kelantan, the other day, on the occasion of the Raja's birthday and the prison was opened for twelve long sentenced prisoners, whose sentences had nearly expired, but the doors of the Treasury house say, for want of room in the last, remained shut.

THE Chinaman who tried to commit suicide last Saturday morning by jumping into the harbour has been sent back to his country.

A NATIVE was on Monday awarded three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for snatching a watch from a compatriot.

THE crusade against the crime of kidnapping continues. An unemployed Chinaman has been committed for trial for the alleged kidnapping of a ten-year-old girl.

THE *N. C. D. News* says:—We are glad to know that Mr. E. F. Mackay, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who was shortly to have left here for Hongkong, has been appointed manager of the Shanghai branch and will consequently remain in this port.

DURING a heavy thunderstorm at Shanghai on Monday evening, 28th ult., a chimney on the native Civil Court attached to the Mixed Court, was struck by lightning and fell down on to the roof and ground. The Chinese who were in the vicinity were terrified and fled.

WHILE a number of coolies engaged on some earthwork at Yau-ma-ti were away from their mitshed on Sunday, one of their class entered their dwelling and stole a watch and a quantity of clothing. He was, however, identified by a local pawn-broker and was this morning awarded fourteen days' hard.

THE acting Governor-General of Indo-China has publicly declared that certain capitalists and financiers in France are ready to invest from twelve to fifteen millions of francs in rubber cultivation. At present rubber-growing in Indo-China is still in the experimental stage only, although planters are eagerly going in for it. The *Courrier Saigonnais* warns the public against starting a rubber boom in that quarter.

SOME days ago, a Chinese was awarded a short term of imprisonment for having a quantity of opium in his possession. On coming out of gaol the other day, he had not proceeded far when he had the misfortune of encountering the "informer" who had got him into trouble. He showed the latter what he could do with his fists and as a consequence he will have to spend a fortnight in Victoria Gaol.

A TELEGRAM from Sendai, Japan, reports that on the 21st ultimo at about 4 p.m. fire broke out at Sammamachi, Tomai-gori, Miyagi prefecture. Strong winds quickly drove the flames in all directions and over four hundred houses, including the district office, a police-station, a post office and a tax office were completely gutted, the fire raging over five hours. It is since reported that the town was almost completely destroyed.

THE sale took place at the Public Works Department, on Monday afternoon, of Inland Lot No. 1848 adjoining I. L. 1096 on Bonham Road. The lot contains an area of about 9,000 square feet carrying an annual rental of $62. The upset price was $1,800. There was no competition at the sale, and the land was sold at $10 above the reserve to the Venerable Archdeacon Burnett, who bought it on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

IMMIGRATION Sergeant Taylor on Monday prosecuted a Chinaman for bringing fifteen Chinese into the Colony. In connection with the same case, a boarding-house *johi* was charged with assaulting a certain party while went on board to meet one of the immigrants for the purpose of taking him to his country, which idea did not appeal to the *johi*, whose only thought was the prospect of a commission. The case was remanded.

THE transport *Warren*, which has been undergoing repairs at Shanghai during the past few months will sail from that port on April 15 for Haiphong, where she will pick up a cargo of 6,000 barrels of cement and continue to Manila arriving there about May 1. She will have on board from Shanghai to Manila the following cabin passengers:—Mrs. Wendel McLaughlin, A. B Peterson, Mrs. F. A. Cook and son, E. F. Cocke, Sergeant Charles M. Shaw, hospital corps.

By the Dutch mail steamer *Orinje* on Friday morning, Father Fraganca returned to Singapore, but as the rule of the Portuguese Government requires all officials when returning from leave to report themselves personally to the Colonial Secretary at Macao, Father Braganca had to take the *Assaye* on Saturday for Hongkong en route to Macao. On his return to Singapore in about a month's time he will resume the vicarship of the Church of St. Joseph here.—*Singapore Free Press.*

THE B. N. *Borneo Herald* of 16th ult. says:—Capt. Wardrop was summoned to Kimanis on 7th. On arrival there he found the body of Mr. Ayres, Assistant on Kimanis Estate, lying on the verandah of the house. He had been shot through the head. Death appears to have been caused by an accident but the inquest will be held to-day. The body was brought to Jesselton by train the same day. Mr. Barraut and Capt. Wardrop had made all necessary arrangements and the funeral was attended by all the Europeans in Jesselton.

A TOKIO despatch of 29th ult., to the *N. C. D. News* says:—Prince Tsai Tao, the Imperial Chinese Commissioner, and Prince Pu Tung were received in audience by the Emperor today and took luncheon at the Imperial Palace. His Majesty then decorated Prince Tsai Tao, Prince Pu Tung and the members of their suite. Manœuvres by the Imperial Guards and the troops of the First Division take place to-morrow, and there will be field manœuvres, in which three divisions will take part, on April 3.

AMONG recent benefactions, Sir Robert Laidlaw's donation of Rs. 75,000 to the European Education fund will deservedly rank as one of the best bestowed and most munificent, says a Calcutta paper. There are many men who make money and spend it freely, but in such cases it is not always well spent. Sir Robert Laidlaw is certainly not one of the latter. The history of his charities in Calcutta reaches well back into the days when he was by no means a millionaire. Now that he is one his charities keep pace with his fortunes—the rarest of all known phenomena.

ATTORNEYS O'Brien and De Witt, of Manila, have received definite information that C. A. Littler, formerly a prominent stevedore in Manila, has succeeded in raising P600,000 of Glasgow, Scotland, capital to be invested in the Philippines. Of this amount P400,000 will go into the rubber business, while the remaining P200,000 is intended as a lumber investment. Mr. Littler has also written that he will reach Manila in the month of May. That Mr. Littler went to the British Isles for the purpose of obtaining capital in Philippine enterprises was well known. Reports from time to time have told of his activities, and the news of his success will be received with pleasure by his many friends.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE MARRIAGE SEASON.

Verily, Hongkong is becoming the Benedict's paradise. Who would have thought that within the same week no less than four hearts should have been wounded by Cupid's dart. It is a remarkable fact that in Hongkong such a thing as marriages seldom come singly. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the fact that we are more or less shy in the matter of being led to the altar and instinctively wait for the bolder spirits in our midst to lead the way. Anyhow, marriage is not such a bad thing when you come to think of it. And therefore I would say "The more the merrier."

GOING HOME.

The holiday season has begun. One is struck with wholesome surprise to notice that every available cabin in the stately liners which are to take home those fortunate parties who are in a position to get away has been engaged. I know of many people who have had to defer their departures owing to this, while one or two, I am told, have hit upon the happy idea of engaging the chief engineer's cabin! Oh, for a spell in a temperate climate free from the sultry summer weather. Now is the time when one hears and reads a lot of how to cure mosquito bites. But after all there is nothing like the rest cure and those who cannot obtain one must indeed be awfu,' awfu' dejected.

A WATERY QUESTION.

We are tired of continually hearing that there is a strong likelihood of our being poisoned owing to the possible contamination of certain of our filter beds. If the thing is to be done, why not do it without further ado? Is it because the authorities have it in their mind to prepare us for the supreme moment? Government complain that the cost of roofing in the reservoirs is excessive but they seem to have lost sight of the fact that the original estimated cost of but twenty-six miles of railway had been yearly increased until it has finally lost all semblance of the amount originally contemplated to be spent on the line. But a railway estimate is one thing and the people's health quite another.

WANTED—A BAND.

The appearance of a Japanese Regimental Band in the Public Gardens the other day served to intensify the necessity of a Band performance for the music-loving public in our well-laid gardens at least once a week. Every well-regulated city can boast of a town-band and that Hongkong should be an exception to the rule is too ridiculous for words, especially as we make every possible attempt to belaud the seductive charms of this beauty spot to the skies. Has it ever struck you, dear reader, that such a thing as good wholesome music is an uncommon luxury in Hongkong? One hears it once a year at the Races but beyond that one does not have much opportunity of being reminded of the Poet's utterance that "Music hath charms." Of course, all this applies more to the general body of the public than those who have their homes on Mount Parnassus. So long as the aristocratic beings who reside in the heavens refuse to rub shoulders with the proletariat, so long will the old saying of "the laws of the Medes and Persians" being slow be painfully apparent. Out here civilised pleasures are already few and far between and most of one's leisure time is spent in a doubtful atmosphere which cannot but have the most depressing effect on the poor jaded nerves and be at the same time demoralising to the character. It's a case for the kind philanthropist.

ALL FOOLS' DAY

April 1st this year seems to have come and gone without some huge hoax being played off against anybody in general, nobody in particular. Reminds me of the clever party at Shanghai who not very long ago sent out a number of gilt-edged invitations to a large number of prominent people asking them to attend the annual dinner of The Hibernian Society at a certain hotel in the Settlement. On the night in question, the men, resplendent in their immaculate shirt-fronts, and the ladies in their dazzling white raiments drove down to the hotel. Will you be surprised to hear that they found in place of carefully-laid-out covers the astonished faces of the waiters, who wondered by what miraculous means their hotel had suddenly sprung into fame. It was only when the guests were at the very door of the hotel and when the joke had gone too far that it suddenly dawned upon one and all of them that there was no such organization as The Hibernian Society! It was a clever hoax, wasn't it?

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED ON ME.

Personally, I am not much of an April Fool enthusiast, for no one believes more strongly than I do, in the fiendish tendency of practical jokes, particularly of the 1st of April variety, to break friendships. Which reminds me of a good friend I lost when I was at school. It was, of course, in connection with All Fools' Day. As the occasion happened to fall on a Saturday, and as this meant a holiday, I decided to treat matters somewhat in advance and as Friday happened to be a "half" owing to a cricket match with the opposition school, I was in highly exuberant mood. Taking a huge slip of paper from my desk, and daubing the words "April Fool" on it with cheap ink, I tip-toed behind my friend's back in the presence of the whole class and I can positively swear that I felt myself an out-and-out hero, from the top of my head to the tip of my toe, as the admiring glances of my friends followed me. As quick as lightning, I pinned the dreaded slip on to the unsuspecting one's back and as quickly slipped back into my place. It took my victim a long time to find out the cause of the general merriment but when he did discover the joke, he discovered it simultaneously with the culprit, which, of course, was myself. With unruffled dignity, he turned round and addressed the following crushing words to me:—"What a miserable fool you must be not to know the difference between the 31st of March and the 1st of April!" That boy was instantly chaired and simultaneously with that operation, I had to make a rapid exit. I've never tried to perpetrate a practical joke since that day.

CASUAL CRITIC.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A CHINAMAN.

JUMPED INTO THE WATER BECAUSE HE COULD NOT RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY.

2nd inst.

One of the local Canton steamer's wharfs was the scene of almost a tragedy shortly after eight o'clock this morning. The usual calmness prevailing in the neighbourhood of the numerous wharves was suddenly disturbed by the sound of splashing water and the next moment a middle-aged Chinaman was seen struggling in the uncontrollable element. A number of sampan-people, realising what was happening, at once proceeded to the drowning man's rescue and soon pulled him out of the water on to their craft. He was taken to the Central Police Station in a drenched condition and later in the morning was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, with attempted suicide and was remanded. It is supposed that the motive which led the unfortunate man to attempt to commit the rash act was his inability to find the passage-money to take him back to the country.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

CONFIRMATORY MEETING.

4th inst.

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the offices of the Bank at Queen's Buildings, this afternoon, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of March, 1910. Mr. C. Ewens occupied the chair. There were present:—Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, P. Davidson and P. Loureiro (Acting Manager).

The Acting Manager read the notice of the meeting.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Ellis Kadoorie seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that the following special resolutions be confirmed:—

That Article 154 of the Articles of Association be struck out and the following Article substituted therefor:—

The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal and the Seal shall never be used except in the presence of a Director or of some person appointed by a Managing Director or by the Directors who shall sign every instrument to which the Seal is affixed and every such instrument shall be countersigned by the Secretary or some other person appointed by a Managing Director or by the Directors. The meeting then ended.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SECOND MEETING.

2nd inst.

The H. K. A. A. held their second athletic meeting this afternoon at their track at Kowloon. The officials were:—Patron: His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. Vice Presidents: H. E. Major General R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Sir C. P. Cnater, Kt., C.M.G. Sir H. N. Mody, Kt., Mr. H. P. White, Mr. F. Barrington Deacon. Chairman: Dr. Forsyth. Working Committee: Mr. C. E. Libeaud, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. A. S. Kempthorne, Mr. J. H. Mead, Mr. F. H. Hyndman, Mr. T. Chee (Chairman). Judges: Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. F. H. Kew. Starter: Mr. A. R. Sutherland. Handicappers: Mr. Forsyth, Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N. Lt. D. H. Anderson. Mr. F. Lammert. Clerks of the Course: Mr. A. C. Leith, Mr. C. E. Libeaud, Mr. A. A. Claxton. Official Time-Keepers: Mr. W. Logan, Mr. T. Meek, Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N. Referee: Mr. G. A. Caldwell H. L. O. Garrett, Hon. Secretary.

There was a fairly large attendance. By kind permission of Col. Dann and the officers, the band of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry played pleasing selections of music during the afternoon.

The following are the results of the various events:—

120 YARDS HANDICAP.—Two prizes.

First Heat.

L. A. Osorio (4 yds.) 1, A.M. Suffiad (3 yds.) 2. Time: 13 secs.

Second Heat.

H.W. Peterson (6 yds.) 1, J. M. Pereira (6 yds.) 2. Time: 13 1/5 secs.

Third Heat.

L. Corp. Andrews (scr.) 1, L. E. Cordeiro (5 yds.) 2. Time: 13 2/5 secr.

HIGH JUMP. Amateur Championship. Challenge Cup. Presented by F. B. Deacon, Esq.

A. C. Leith (5ft 2½ in.)	1
J. J. Crowley (5ft 1½ in.)	2

120 YARDS HANDICAP. Final.

Lce. Corp. Andrews 1, H. W. Peterson 2. Time: 12 3/5 secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES. Ten flights. Amateur championship. Challenge Cup presented by the Kowloon Cricket Club.

First Heat.

H. W. Peterson 1, Lce. Corpl. Solman (H.M.S. *Kent*) 2. Time: 19 2/5 secs.

Second Heat.

Rev. W. H. Maundrell 1, A. C. Leith 2. Time: 17 3/5 secs.

HALF MILE. Amateur championship. Challenge Cup presented by Eastern Telegraph Co. Staff.

Lce. Corpl. Andrews 1, Corpl. Keep 2. Time: 2m. 10 secs. Pte Tester and E. King also competed.

LONG JUMP. Amateur Championship. Challenge Cup. Presented by R. Shewan, Esq.

J. J. Crowley (12ft. 3 in.) 1, Rev. W. H. Maundrell (19ft) 2. Four competed.

440 YARDS HANDICAP. Two prizes.

Nine started for this race. Lce. Corp. Andrews (of the "Buffs"), the Hongkong champion, was the scratch man and won the race from the other competitors without the least effort with twenty yards to spare. The race for the second place was a capital one between Pte. Tester, of the "Buffs," and Corpl. Keep of the same regiment. The two kept in close company all the distance until within 20 yards of the tape when Keep spurted and managed to cross the line just a yard in front of his companion.

The other competitors were:—E. King, A. M. Suffiad, F. H. Hyndman, L. G. Cordeiro, Pte. Tester, A. de Carvalho and H. W. Peterson.

Lce. Corpl. Andrews 1, Corp. Keep 2. Time: 52 3/5 secs.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT. Amateur championship. Challenge Cup presented by Sir H. N. Mody.

Three competed with the following result:—

W. Gerrard (40ft. 4in.)	1
K. MacLennan (37ft.)	2
A. R. Sutherland	3

ONE MILE. Amateur Championship. Challenge Cup. Presented by Sir C. P. Charter C.M.G.

There were seven starters, but only three were left to run the race to a finish in the last lap. They were Andrews, Rosan and Sturdy. The last named gave the champion a hard race of it, challenging him for all he was worth. Andrews proved his better staying power and speed and left Sturdy from 5 to 7 yards behind when he breasted the tape. Rosan was third. The competitors were:—E. J. Burgess, W. Daborn, L. Cpl. Andrews, L. Cpl. Rosan, L. Cpl. Marsh, W. Pearson and Sergt. A. R. Sturdy.

L. Cpl. Andrews (Time: 5 m. 1 2/5 sec)	1
Sergt. A. R. Sturdy (Time: 5 m. 2 3/5 sec.)	2

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Final.

Rev. W. H. Maundrell	1
A. C. Leith	2

Time: 17 4/5 secs.

A good race with an exciting finish, Leith losing by a short yard only.

HALF MILE. Asiatic Troops. Post Entries.

Bon Foon	1
Rojah Natch	2

After the races, Mrs. Forsyth, in the absence of H. E. the Governor, presented the winners with their prizes. Cheers and a "tiger" brought the proceedings to a close.

MORE OPIUM SEIZURES.

CONVICTIONS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

2nd inst.

Before Mr. E. R. Halliax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth charged a Chinaman with preparing a quantity of opium and selling the drug to a number of his compatriots. The defendant is suspected to have been engaged on this business for some time past and was able to do quite a thriving business in preparing the drug from the raw material. This morning he was fined $215 or, in default, 2½ months' hard labour. The man elected to go to gaol. Another man was arrested in the street yesterday with a quantity of opium in his possession and also a number of printing dies, stamps and blocks representing the Opium Farmer's trade descriptions. He was charged this morning with unlawful possession of opium and unlawfully applying forged trade descriptions to packets of opium. On the first count he was fined $57 and on the latter charge he was sent to gaol for four months.

CHINESE IN MANILA.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

On August 20 of last year twelve Chinese, some of them long residents of these islands and several of the number being merchants of good repute in the community in this city, were hustled on board the steamer *Yuensang* by the secret service police and deported. The *Manila Cablenews* of 30th ult. says:—Yesterday six of these men returned on the steamer *Zafiro* from Hongkong, where they had gone from Amoy, where they had first been sent from here. The names of the returning Chinese are Agapito Uy Tonego, Dy To, Van Te, Sy Qui, Su Chang and Chua Tea.

The Chinese exiles were refused admittance by the Collector of Customs, Colonel H. B. McCoy, but their attorneys, Messrs. O'Brien and De Witt, early yesterday morning filed a petition for habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge Crossfield of the court of first instance, and is made returnable at 8 o'clock this morning, when the six Chinese will appear in court and their right to land here will be decided. Their original certificates of registration were confiscated by the police at the time of their deportation and turned over to the collector of customs.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus filed by the attorneys for the Chinese is against Henry B. McCoy, collector of customs and John Doe and Richard Roe and states:

That the six men are illegally detained and restrained of their personal liberty by the respondents;

That they are not being detained and restrained of their liberty by virtue of any process of law;

That on August 20, 1909, they were kidnapped by the police of Manila, and deprived of their certificates of residence by force, fraud and misrepresentation, and were forced on board the Yuensang and carried away from their homes, families and their business, without being given any opportunity to secure the intervention of the judicial authorities.

That they have committed no crime against the laws of the country, and are not subject to the laws governing returning immigrants; and pray the court to restore them to liberty.

Later a supplementary prayer was presented to the court, asking that if the petitioners are found in possession of John Doe and Richard Roe, the sheriff be directed to take possession of them and hold them subject to the further orders of the court.

This was taken as a precaution against the six men again coming into the hands of the chief of police, and to make another attempt to deport them impossible.

This case is sure to be a celebrated one, the deportation of the men last August having caused much interest and a great deal of indignation. They were deported by secret service men at night. The men were acting under the direct orders of Chief of Police J. E. Harding and C. R. Trowbridge, chief of the secret service bureau, who, in turn, had orders for their actions from higher authority. Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, then vice governor, was absent on a trip to the south at the time, and when he returned promptly acknowledged that he had sanctioned the deportation, claiming that it was at the instance of the Chinese consul that the men were sent away, as they were undesirable characters.

FOOTBALL.

PRESENTATION OF LEAGUE CUP.

On Saturday afternoon a football match was played between teams representing the Civilians and Army. At the conclusion of the game the presentation of the "Cup" First Division League took place.

The teams were as follows:—

Army:—Beazley (R.G.A.) (Goal), Oxley (R.G.A.) and Cloke (Buffs) (Backs), Dare (Buffs), Lieut. Bagnall (R.G.A.) and Hewett (R.G.A.) (Halfbacks), Downs (Buffs) Brewster (Buffs), Taylor (Buffs), Nash (R.G.A.) and Bellis (R.G.A.) (Forwards).

Civilians:—Goggin (H.K.F.C.) (Goal), McCubbin and Hamilton (H.K.F.C.) (Backs), Wilkie (Kowloon), Barlow and Gregory (H.K.F.C.) (Halfbacks), Aitcheson (H.K.F.C.), Goldenberg (B.O.C.), Brown, Wilkie and Mead (Kowloon) (Forwards).

The game started with both teams attacking well and during this portion of the game it could be clearly seen that the Army had the Civilians in hand. Aitcheson got possession of the leather and tested Beazley which the latter cleared. Then the Army had their turn and Downs made a rush at their opponent's goal, when the sphere was passed to Brewster, who sent in a stinger and the first goal was registered for the Army. The Civilians then tried their best to equalise, but nothing resulted, every time the sphere went too wide, and once or twice it looked as if they would score, but Beazley, the Army goalkeeper, was too clever for them. Before the whistle sounded for half time Brewster for the Army was again called upon, and he added another goal for them, putting up the score:—

Army	2
Civilians	0

The second half play was a very even one. The Civilians did not give their opponents any opportunities. The former made many attempts, but every time it went too wide. The Civilians kept on attacking strong and at last they had a chance to score which they materialised this was done by Wilkie. No further scoring was done when the whistle sounded for time, and the final scores were:—

Army	2
Civilians	1

After this Mrs. Gresson presented the *Daily Press* Cup to the League Winners, R.G.A., and each member of the team also received a medal. She also presented to Private Taylor, of the Buffs, with the *Hongkong Sporting Annual* medal for the leading goal scorer, his aggregate being 20 goals in the nine league matches. At the conclusion of the presentation Mrs. Gresson was the recipient of a handsome bouquet, and the proceedings concluded with three cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Gresson.

SWEARING ON THE COCK'S HEAD.

A SUPERSTITIOUS CONTRACTOR.

4th inst.

The absolute faith of John Chinaman of the simple class in the efficacy of what is known as swearing on the cock's head was once again illustrated within a short period in the course of a larceny case at the Magistracy to-day. A certain Chinaman was charged by Sergeant Pitt with the larceny of 1,930 bricks valued at $3.40 from Chan A. King, the well-known local contractor. Defendant in answer to his Worship vigorously denied having stolen the material but admitted having purchased the bricks on the last of the Chinese moon on the understanding that the purchase price would be paid on the 24th of the same month, which, however, he failed to do. Both the parties swore so hard to make their story believed that it was suggested that they should settle the matter by swearing on the cock's head, which consisted in a cock's head being chopped off by each of the parties, the ceremony at the same time being accompanied by some strong utterance. Each of the parties intimated that they were agreeable to the suggestion, whereupon Sergeant Pitt and a *Tukong* were delegated by his Worship to see that the ceremony was duly carried out in the orthodox style and the case was temporarily adjourned for the result.

When the case was again called in the afternoon, the following interesting dialogue took place:—

His Worship—Did you go to see the ceremony performed?

Sergeant Pitt—Yes, your Worship. Both of them took the oath.

His Worship—What happened?

The Sergeant—They cut off a cock's head.

The *Tukong* who accompanied Sergeant Pitt to see the rite performed stated that defendant cut off a cock's head, at the same time declaring that he would die like the cock if what he said was not the truth. The complainant also cut off a cock's head but he dared not to say anything.

His Worship (To the defendant)—Where are the bricks now?—At Wong-nei-chong.

The whole lot?—Yes.

Will you put the 2,000 bricks back?—Yes.

His Worship (To the complainant)—It was wrong. I think he took them.

Complainant significantly shook his head, as if to say he did not wish to bring down the vengeance of the gods upon him by passing any remark defamatory to the character of the defendant. Later on, he paid all the expenses incurred for the carrying out of the oath, including the price of the cocks and the tram fare.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING AND WRESTLING COMPETITIONS.

4th inst.

On Saturday night at the V. R. C. the above competitions took place. The gymnasium was well packed with spectators and some good fighting was seen. The officials were Mr. A. Rodger, referee; Messrs. H. J. Gedge and W. S. Bailey, judges; Messrs. T. Meek and C. Bunji, time-keepers; and R. L. Bridger, M. C.: Messrs. A. L. Alves, J. A. S. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. H. Carros, O. K. Chunyut, J. Forbes and J. Rodger working committee.

LCE. SERGT FINCHER *vs* SEAMAN JONES.

The first fight was one of six two-minute rounds between Lance-Sergeant Fincher of the Buffs, 9 st. 6 lbs, and Seaman Jones of H.M.S. *Kent*, 10 st. The sailor had the advantage in weight, but both men fought a good fight. In the first round there was a good deal of give and take but in the following two rounds Fincher was gaining the mastery. In the fourth round the sailor picked up and a heavy right swing of his staggered Fincher. Soon after this he was floored but got up before time was up. In the last two rounds both fought well, Fincher scoring points rapidly. The referee declared him the winner.

STOKER WHITE H.M.S. *Bedford vs* SKY KERRISON H.M.S. *Kent*.

White 10 st 1 met Sky Kerrison 10st 2lbs, in the next bout of ten two minute rounds. Kerrison proved himself the better man and Stoker White was knocked out in the early part of the fight.

L. E. CHUNYUT *vs*, A. R. ELLIS.

This was a six two-minute round contest for the bantam-weight championship of the V. R. C. The fight was a good one and Chunyut proved himself infinitely more skilful. Ellis was unable to use his right as he met with an accident some time ago which dislocated his right wrist. Had he been able to use his right he should have stood a better chance. Chunyut was declared the winner.

Mr. Gedge then presented Chunyut with a silver cup, and remarked that he had improved greatly in boxing and had put up a good fight that night.

The next item in the programme was a CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN wrestling match between Seaman Reeday, H.M.S. *Beford*, and Lance-Corporal Spillett, The Buffs. The decision was for the best of three pin falls. This proved to be the best event of the evening's programme, and one of the longest that was witnessed in the Colony. The decision was a draw.

SEAMAN RINGSELL *vs*. SEAMAN MUSTARD.

This was a ten two-minute round fight, and ended in a draw. The fight was a fast and exciting one throughout, and the referee found very little difference between the men, and the above decision was accordingly announced.

MAIN EVENT.

This event did not prove quite as interesting as the spectators expected. It was somewhat of a disappointment through Seaman Roberts, of H.M.S. *Kent*, 9 st. 8 lbs., and Drummer Bouchier, of the Buffs, 9 st. 6 lbs., being unevenly matched. The fight was one of 15 two-minute rounds for the lightweight championship of the Orient. Roberts had his opponent in the early part of the fight, and his movements were far superior to those of the drummer. In the fourth round the latter was put *hors de combat* with a left jolt on the jaw. The fight then continued for another two rounds in which the drummer received a good deal of punishment. The sixth round brought the fight to a finish when Bouchier was driven to the boards and was counted out. Roberts was declared the winner amidst prolonged cheers.

ACCIDENT TO THE "KNIGHT ERRANT."

FURTHER DETAILS.

From further news regarding the mishap to the British steamer *Knight Errant* it appears that the pumping-out of the hold was completed at 8 p.m. on 20th Feb., when it was found that 1,070 bags of beans had been damaged by sea-water, the goods were disposed of by auction the next day at Shimoposeki. The total loss sustained by the steamer is estimated at ¥3,100.

EXPORT OF BEANS FROM MANCHURIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN QUANTITY.

A Mukden dispatch to the *Asahi* reports that the quantity of beans of the last crop remaining to be sent to Dairen from Tielin, Haiyang, Suping-chi, Kungjuling and Changchung, will not much exceed 200,000 koku. The quantity to go to Newchwang will be about 500,000 koku, against the usual amount of 2,000,000 koku sent annually by the Liao River. The stock this year at Tielin is only 200,000 koku and that at Tungkiangtze 160,000 koku, so that including the beans which may come from the district along the river after the thaw, the quantity to be sent to Newchwang will not exceed 500,000 koku, as stated. The report does not say how much has already been sent, so that the comparison with other years is not of much value.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

After the famous fire, many of the Chinese of San Francisco moved away to other cities, but the new mayor, in his inaugural address, declares that the city wants them back, says an American paper. He pointed out that the Chinese were among the largest customers of white merchants, and that their trade was of vast importance to the city. The mayor continued:

"The Chinese prefer their old quarters in our city and wish to live here, but our authorities have made it so unpleasant by the enforcement of unreasonable regulations, that they have removed away. The Chinese have pleasures and pastimes peculiar to themselves, and they prefer to be let alone. The Chinese have just as much right to enjoy their exclusive pleasures in their different clubs, as have our white citizens in their exclusive clubs. Therefore I propose to offer every inducement to bring back to our city those former residents who have left us because of more liberal treatment in other cities of our State."

To one who has been led to believe from published reports that all Californians want to get rid of the Chinese, these words may prove disillusioning. The Chinese are not so unpopular as some would have it. The farmers there, almost to a man, like John Chinaman. They like him because he is a faithful employee, and is not afraid to work. The householders like him as a servant because he is strictly honest and dependable. All who have done business with them admit their simple honesty is almost amazing. When they have engaged to buy a fruit grower's crop at a certain price, and the crop has turned out an utter failure, there has been no murmur on the part of the Chinese buyers. There has been no haggling for a reduction in the price. What they agreed to give, they have given, and, naturally enough, the fruit-growers have come to appreciate the principles of Chinese commercialism.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

IS THE COAL TRADE DOOMED?

Commenting editorially on the enormous impetus given to Japan's coal trade by the long-continued strike in New South Wales, the *Evening Bulletin* (Sydney) says:—This news, apparently, confirms the recent report of the Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales in the Far East to the effect that where China, Japan, India, Borneo, and the Philippines are concerned, the coal trade is a thing of the past with this country. Both importers and consumers throughout the Orient, are, it seems, thoroughly disgusted with their latest experience of stopped supplies, and vessels tied-up at Newcastle, unable to get away by reason of empty bunkers. We notice that prior to the strike, Mr. Suttor claims credit for having restored to a great extent the confidence in Australian products, hitherto at a very low ebb, among Eastern merchants. At the time of the Commissioner's appointment in 1903, Australian goods, it seems, were regarded in the East with open disfavour if not suspicion. However, Mr. Suttor says that owing to his exertions this state of things was quite altered for the better. But now, because of the strike, all his work has gone for nothing, and matters are just as bad as when he began his work. It may be remembered that in his first reports the Commercial Agent, as he was then termed, spoke feelingly of the difficulties he encountered in persuading Australian merchants to pack and arrange their shipments with due regard to the wishes and convenience of their Eastern customers; also of his complaints in connection with orders not being up to specified standards of contract. Nevertheless, with these disabilities wholly or even partially removed, through Mr. Suttor's efforts, it must be confessed that Australia's Eastern trade does not approach anything near the magnitude that might be fairly expected.

Nor are we inclined to think with the Commissioner that New South Wales is likely to permanently lose her coal trade in those regions. Undoubtedly, for a time, the bad effects of the strike will be felt in this direction. But, sooner or later, the commerce in the product of our mines will revert into its old channels again. Japan, of course, is making hay while the sun shines; but her coal is not of such high quality as ours, nor does she possess the same inexhaustible supplies. Also, as our share of the entire Eastern trade only amounts to fifteen per cent. of the three-and-a-half millions sterling at which it is valued, we do not, in any case, appear to have made such head-way in this particular traffic. The same remarks apply with even more force to the trade in flour, which the Commissioner says has also received a knock-out blow because of the strike. From the fact of her geographical situation, it might be considered that Australia would loom large in the flour markets of the Far East. But it does nothing of the kind. The trade is calculated to be worth four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. And of this respectable sum Australia's share amounts to a miserable fourteen per cent. The causes advanced for this small proportion are the same as those in the coal business—the handicap of labour troubles, and the consequent uncertainty attaching to delivery. And to a certain extent this is probably true. Still Australia is not the only country in which strikes happen, or where the industrial wheels are temporarily clogged, and trade relations rendered unmanageable. Thus we are inclined to think that some other and more vital reasons must be sought for our manifest inability to secure a greater portion of the trade of the Orient. And the chief of these, we believe, is to be found in a growing disinclination on the part of the Eastern merchants to deal with a country whose restrictive statutes, where their compatriots are concerned, form such a dominant feature of the administrative policy. During his seven years' residence among the coloured races, has not Mr. Suttor found this sentiment—and not the occurrence of strikes—the main obstacle in his path?

OPIUM COMPOUNDS.

COUNTRIES PROHIBITING IMPORTATION.

The following names of countries which prohibit or restrict the import of morphine or of compounds of opium are notified in the *Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of section 5a of the Opium Ordinance, 1909. (No. 21 of 1909):—

(1.) Siam, Importation prohibited.

(2.) Netherlands-India, Importation prohibited.

(3.) French Indo-China, Importation restricted to medical purposes.

(4.) Japan. Importation restricted to medical purposes.

(5.) United States of America, Importation restricted to medical purposes.

(6.) Philippine Islands, Importation restricted to medical purposes.

Export of morphine and compounds of opium to (1) and (2) will not be permitted except on production of official certificate from the country concerned that the morphine or compound of opium is required by the Government of the country.

Export of morphine and compounds of opium will not be permitted to (3) to (6) except on production of official certificate from the country concerned that the morphine or compound of opium is required for medical purposes.

ALLEGED "BABY-FARMING" IN TOKIO.

A bad case of baby-farming has been disclosed in Tokio, resulting in the arrest of a flower vendor named Keijiro Aragane and his wife, who are charged with the murder of three children. In October 1908, the *Japan Herald* reports, the couple, who lived at Shirokane, Tokyo, adopted an illegitimate son of a woman named Tora Udagawa, receiving the sum of Y20 for the maintenance of the child. This child died last January, owing to want of proper nourishment. In the same month they again adopted an illegitimate daughter of a man named Naojiro Kato, the sum of Y25 being paid for its maintenance. This child also died from hunger last October. Another daughter of a man named Kiochiro Rosugi was adopted by this couple last June, and in this instance they received the sum of Y30. A month later the child was fortunately taken away by its parent on the ground that the couple was not treating the child in a proper manner. In January of this year the couple adopted an infant girl, with whom they received the sum of Y20, and on the 15th instant this child died through lack of nourishment. In connection with the death of the adopted child, a rumour prevailed among the neighbours to the effect that the couple had killed the child, and it was this rumour that led to the discovery of the crime. They were arrested by the Shirokane Police on the 18th ult.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS.

A MATTER OF PRUDENCE.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of Linggi Plantations, Limited:—

For some time past the directors have been considering the advisability, as a matter of prudence, of creating a reserve for the Linggi Plantations, Limited, additional to that accumulated from premia on the issues of shares and already invested in the property, firstly, in a manner that would in any way take from the profits which are accruing to the company from the working of its own properties, and secondly, in some form which would not be affected by any future depreciation in the value of rubber or rubber shares. The directors have felt that if the Linggi Plantations, Limited, were possessed of a large reserve invested in some form which could, if so desired, be converted into gold—regardless of the future course of the Rubber Market—it could not be looked upon otherwise than as giving great additional strength to the financial position of the company.

The Linggi Plantations, Limited, are entitled to call for allotment of 105,000 "B" shares of the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company, Limited, of £1 each, fully paid (referred to hereinafter, for the sake of brevity, as Kamuning "B" shares). These form part of the purchase consideration for the sale, in August, 1909, of the Kamuning Estate. The value of these shares for realisation necessarily depends on the position and market price of rubber; and, (whilst seeing no apparent reason to doubt the permanent and continued success of sound rubber cultivation in the Federated Malay States), the directors feel that it would not be wise, in view of the present exceptional opportunity to create a special and independent reserve, to disregard past experience of the uncertainty of all other tropical agriculture, and, at a time when this company is making large profits in the ordinary course, to neglect to put something aside to meet unforeseen possibilities, whether the result of a check to the industry from internal or external causes. This proposed reserve can be established without trenching on the distributable income derived from the Linggi Estates themselves.

The directors are of opinion that the present condition of the market should be availed of to convert into cash their rights as regards a part at least of the 105,000 Kamuning "B" shares, this cash to be reinvested in some sound security such as would be quite unaffected by any decline in rubber. The directors have accordingly decided to dispose of their rights in 60,000 of the Kamuning "B" shares amongst the shareholders of the Linggi Plantations, Limited, in proportion to their respective holdings, as on February 28th, 1910, at the price of £3 for every Kamuning "B" share, the balance of 45,000 shares being retained pending further consideration. The directors of this company are, however, informed that it is the intention of the board of the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company, Limited, to recommend the sub-division of each of the "B" shares into 10 shares of the nominal value of 2s each, with a view to the assimilation into one class of the "A" and "B" shares (subject to the distinction that at the present moment only 1s per share has been called up on the "A" shares), and that the necessary steps are not being taken to effect this change in the "B" shares. The result of this alteration will be that the 60,000 "B" shares referred to above will be converted into 600,000 shares of 2s each.

The secretaries, in a further circular, says:—The directors have been asked by shareholders to create facilities for the more ready exchange of the company's shares between buyers and sellers, and they have decided to avail of the company's power to issue bearer warrants on the customary terms and conditions. We are instructed to inform you that if you should desire to exchange your existing share certificates for warrants to bearer and will so inform us, we will, on your application, send you a form of request, which should be returned with your certificates to the company's office, along with a remittance for ad valorem stamp duty and a fee of 1s. for each warrant. Warrants will thereupon be issued in due course in denominations of one share, five shares, ten shares, 25 shares, 50 shares and 100 shares, as may be required by you. The issue expenses, stamp duty amounts to 1 c. on each warrant for 1, 5, 10 or 25 shares, and 2c. on each warrant for 100 shares. (F. and R. March 4.)

THE THIRD ENGINEER.

A TYPICAL CHINA COASTER.

(Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Among the various grades of sea-faring men on the China coast none is more typical than the third engineer. He sails without a ticket which he failed to secure, very probable not through lack of ability or talent in the exercise of his profession but more likely through that inertness which long residence in the East seems to engender. It was just such a man that the writer happened to knock up against the other day and a hearty hand-grip followed the meeting, for we had made friends some years before on the occasion of a notorious pirating raid in Chinese waters and had been under fire together on the vessel on which he was engaged. He had just stepped ashore from his sampan with his gear, and he said he had that day left his ship.

GRIEVANCES GALORE.

"Had he another berth in view?" No; could not get on with the chief, and the second engineer was no better. And then ensued a flow of lurid language supposed to convey his impressions regarding the personal characters and professional incapacity of these two officers.

As it happened, they were acquaintances of my own and I tried to stem the torrent of his vocabulary but to no very good purpose. The third engineer is invariably a man with a grievance. There is a saying among skippers that all sailors are grumblers; that they would not be happy unless there was something to grumble about; and that the best work is got out of a grumbling crew. The quiet and apparently passive, obedient ship's company is dangerous. It is when everything appears quiescent that mutinies are imminent. Well, if this is true of all sailors, the third engineer is *par excellence* the

CHAMPION GRUMBLER

of all sailors. There is perhaps a reason why he should excel in this direction. He is generally a bitter and disappointed man, for the reason that he knows that he has thrown away his opportunities and realises the fact that he will have to remain third engineer to the end of the chapter without any hope of advancement in the way of obtaining a certificate. So he expends his spleen in much grumbling.

Like all his class, my friend had this proclivity developed to a very high degree and he was not slow to dilate upon his grievances. According to his showing, there was not a single engineer on the coast—chief or second—who knew the first thing about an engine-room or could tell a bee from a bull's foot. Why, the chief he had just left had nothing but a curry-and-rice certificate, by which elegant phrase he meant to convey that it was only a local ticket which the poor man possessed. It did not seem to matter that he had

NONE AT ALL HIMSELF.

As for the second, he was certainly a fine engineer on the theoretical side of the profession but he had got all his knowledge from books and did not "savvy" which way to turn in an engine-room. He himself had had to do the whole work down below and he was glad to say good-bye to the steamer.

It is a characteristic, too, of the third engineer that he always displays an intense desire to leave the sea and get a shore job. This eagerness to desert the water for the land is not altogether peculiar to him alone in the sea-faring profession. Ship's doctors, and mates as well, are ever on the point of settling down ashore but after having a spell on land, the sea almost invariably calls them back with a beckoning hand that cannot be denied.

So with the third engineer. He looks out for a shore job in some port or other and if he gets it he just sticks to it for a time, for something is sure to turn his thoughts and inclinations seawards again. Either the job is not to his liking or he deserts it for the sake of getting away shipmates with an old "pal," or a skipper or chief for whom he has an ancient regard, so far as he ever can have regard for any of the latter category with whom he has sailed.

ON DECK AND BELOW.

It is a strange fact that generally the relations between the deck officers and engineers are anything but sweet. While one would naturally suppose that the utmost harmony would prevail amongst the small knot of men who make up the European contingent on the China coaster, the very opposite is unfortunately to be observed. There are instances, of course, of great personal friendship existing between deck and engine-room, but these are few and far between. The general trend of feeling is one of veiled antagonism, and the things one hears uttered in the engineers' mess would make the ears of the deck officers tingle were it not for the fact that the latter are just as prone to unkind criticisms of the men from the nether regions.

It can be taken for granted that in the midst of these bickerings and recriminations the voice of the third engineer makes itself heard with no uncertain sound. He told me of one experience which came from him with great gusto reminiscent of pleasant remembrances. One of the mates—the junior—was sent to the engine-room during his watch to ask for more speed to the ship, but he declined to take any notice of the order unless by written instructions transmitted through the chief engineer; and, what was more, he gained his point and was quite upheld by the latter in his action.

Then, of course,

THE FUN BEGAN

and our friend and the slighted mate made things unpleasant for each other as far as they could to the general discomfort of everyone on board the vessel. The third engineer went leisurely about attending to the donkey engine whenever it was required for deck purposes, whilst the mate took this revenge by ordering the removal of the other's lounging hammock from an unauthorised place on the upper deck. So things went on from bad to worse without righting themselves until the third engineer quitted the ship. Many a yarn can he tell of perils and shipwrecks, but he generally breaks off from the thread of the story to dissert upon the tremendous prices he had to pay for a bottle of whisky or half-a-dozen beers in the many outlandish places he has visited in the course of his adventures.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SIR ROBERT HART'S HEALTH.

London, March 29.

Sir Robert Hart is mending very slowly from the touch of paralysis that he had in December, but the doctors are satisfied with his condition.

Commercial circles here understand that Sir Robert Bredon is to be employed in some way by the Shuiwuchu, but it is uncertain what this means.

The appointment of Mr. F. A. Aglen is regarded as excellent. He assumes his duties as acting Inspector-General immediately.—*N. C. D. News.*

JAPANESE ROYALTY IN HONGKONG.

GUEST OF CONSUL T. FUNATSU.

5th inst.

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning from Japan, via Shanghai, by the German mail steamer *Kleist*, are Prince Fushimi and Baron Oura, Japanese Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. Baron Takahira, ex-Ambassador to the United States, who was also expected here, did not come. These distinguished visitors are on their way to London to take part in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition which is to be held in the English metropolis during May.

Early this morning a deputation, consisting of the leading Japanese residents in Hongkong and headed by Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul for Japan, proceeded on board the German mail, which is lying alongside the wharf at Kowloon, to welcome the Prince to Hongkong. Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., also called on behalf of the Governor to offer His Excellency's hospitality during Prince Fushimi's brief stay in Hongkong. Sir Frederick Lugard's kind invitation had, however, to be reluctantly declined.

At 10 a.m. His Highness, Baron Oura, and suite, accompanied by Mr. Funatsu, effected their unofficial landing, and crossed over to Hongkong from Kowloon by the Kowloon ferry. The visitors proceeded to the King Edward Hotel where a suite of rooms had been engaged for Prince Fushimi. The best part of the forenoon was spent in sight-seeing. The Public Gardens were visited in the course of the morning's perambulations. The party returned to the Hotel for luncheon.

In the afternoon the visitors, escorted by Consul Funatsu, resumed their programme in doing the sights of the City. Prince Fushimi and Baron Oura will be the guests of the Japanese Consul at an informal dinner at the Consular residence, in Macdonnell Road, to-night, when His Highness will have an opportunity of meeting his compatriots in Hongkong.

The Prince returns on board the N.D.L. s.s. *Kleist* after dinner, and will proceed on his journey to England by the mail steamer to-morrow.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ITO.

EXECUTION OF AN JU-KON.

An Ju-Kon, the assassin of Prince Ito, was executed at 10 a.m. on March 26th at Port Arthur, exactly five months after the tragic incident at Harbin on October 26th.

A Port Arthur message to the *Asahi* states that An was brought to the place of execution in the appointed time. He was dressed in a new suit of Korean clothes, made of white Korean silk-tsumugi, specially supplied by his cousin An Mei-Kon. His face was slightly pale but he seemed to be fully prepared to meet his fate. There were present at the place of execution Mr. Mizobuchi, Procurator Mr. Kuribara, Governor of the prison, Mr. Sonoki, interpreter, and other officials.

The Governor of the prison read the order for the execution to the prisoner, and asked him if he had any message for his relatives or friends. In reply An stated that he had no message of any kind to leave for his relatives or friends, but he wished to ask the officials present, at this last moment, that they would exert themselves to maintain the peace of the Orient. He said nothing further. On being allowed to offer his last prayer, the prisoner prayed silently for a few moments. The noose was then placed around the condemned man's neck, and the execution carried out. Fifteen minutes later the body was examined by a doctor, after which the corpse was placed in a coffin kindly supplied by the Governor of the prison, and was removed to the prison chapel. So Dosen, Wu Tok Jun, and Ryu To-Ku, accomplices of the dead man, were then allowed to pay their last respects to the body of their friend; Wu Tok-Jun seemed to be greatly affected. The remains were interred in the public cemetery at 1 a.m. Two brothers of An applied to the Governor of the prison for permission to take charge of the remains, but the application was refused.

WEI-HAI-WEI LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on 30th ult.

Mr. A. McLeod presided and there were present: Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Director, J. R. Weeks and F. H. Crossley, shareholders, and E. E. clarke, Secretary, representing 834 shares.

The Chairman said there being a quorum present and the hour being past he would ask the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having complied,

The Chairman said;—Gentlemen:—Owing to delay in printing, the report and accounts have not been in your possession as usual, but I trust that with your permission I may take them as read. The working account shows a profit of Tls 3,669·14 against Tls. 7,281.00 for the previous year, and this is due to the fact that all the bungalows were let at full rents, which has never happened before. Arrangements were completed for making the refund of capital, Tls. 5 per share, and the bulk of these refunds have been made to shareholders, but there is an amount of Tls. 3,100 not yet claimed. The expenses in connection with this refund, Tls. 913.97, have been written off to profit and loss account. As I told you at the last meeting, the two back bungalows in Narcissus Bay were being moved to the front. Tls. 1,050 rent was received from them in their new position, as against no rent for two or three years previously, and they are let again at the same rent for the coming season, so, although the expense of moving them was heavy, it will soon be covered by the rents to come in, as we can always let them in their present site. Altogether eight bungalows are let for this summer, and we hope soon to let the remaining three. The claim for rents on account of 1900 still shows in our books, and we must hope that some day it will be paid. *We are still waiting for Government* development at Wei-hai-wei, and we are all ready to take advantage of it when it does come. That is all I have to say, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, seconded and it was carried: That the accounts as presented be accepted and passed.

Mr. F. H. Crossley proposed, Mr. J. R. Weeks seconded, and it was carried, that Mr. E. Jenner Hogg be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Mr. Crossley proposed, Mr. Weeks seconded and it was carried that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, be re-elected auditors of the company.

The Chairman said this concluded the meeting. He thanked those present for their attendance.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

LANGKATS.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

At the meeting held at Shanghai on the 29th ult. it is reported that the two resolutions already known were passed. The first of these was the selling of the Company's output to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and the second, the dividing up of the shares, and, both have been agreed to. In future the capital consisting of Guilders 2,500,000 will be divided into 250,000 shares of ten guilders each instead of 25,000 of a hundred guilders as hitherto.

The following circular was issued by Mr. George McBain, the general agent, by order of the directors.

In order that the shareholders may have more time for the careful consideration of the resolution which will be brought forward at the meeting on the 29th March with regard to the proposal of Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. to purchase the whole of the output of this Company's crude petroleum, your Directors think it advisable to give you some further information before the actual meeting.

The main points of the proposed agreement are:—

(a.)—The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., bind themselves to purchase and this Company binds itself to sell the entire output of crude petroleum from all its present fields and concessions on the terms set forth in the circular of the 8th February.

(b).—The agreement is to be a permanent one.

(c)—It is suggested by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., that the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., Ltd., and the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., shall sign the contract as buyers.

(d).—All the concessions are to be named and the oil derived from them is to be delivered at the prices already given you.

(e).—As regards any further concessions that the Company may acquire, if oil is found, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., is to have the option of making a separate contract similar in all respects (including prices) to the present contract. In the event of their not availing themselves of this option the Company is to be at liberty to deal with such further production in any way thought fit.

(f).—Delivery of the oil from the Darat Fields will be taken to the Company's storage tanks as at present situated on those fields. From Soengei Rajah or other concessions in Acheen delivery will be taken in the existing pipelines of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd, and they will charge the Company 1/- per ton for freight. From all other concessions delivery is to be made to their various refineries which will also be named in the contract.

(g).—All the Company's properties at various parts at which the oil has been sold, the refinery, ships, etc., are to be taken over by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., at a price to be fixed by two valuers, one to be appointed by each side. If they are unable to agree a third party will be appointed by them whose decision shall be final. It is understood that these valuations shall be based on the cost price less fair deductions for depreciation since time of purchase.

(h)—The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., are willing to pay for these properties in cash or in shares of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., or partly in cash and partly in shares. If any payment is made in shares they will be given at a price under existing market rates on condition that the Company holds them for at least five years, this price will be a matter for further negotiations.

(i).—The prices agreed on are for oil of the quality at present produced by the Company; for oil of a materially different composition a sliding scale of prices is to be fixed.

(j)—All purchase contracts made will be taken over by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., or the Companies who sign the agreement.

The obvious advantages to the Company of this arrangement have already been stated, namely that the Company's income will not be affected by fluctuations in the market price of oil and that the Company will be able to sell all the oil it can produce without fear of competition. As to the first of these the Directors wish to point out the prices for kerosene have been exceptionally good in the past 2 or 3 years, that it is very unlikely that the Company would be able to obtain these prices always and that the company's present competitors are powerful enough to put the prices down considerably and keep them there and they might be forced to do so by competitors of theirs.

This last consideration arises too in connection with the quantity of oil which the Company would—without the proposed contract—be able to sell; the competitors mentioned would almost certainly take very strong measures to prevent the Company selling more oil than at present whereas under the proposed contract the Company can sell very profitably all the oil it can produce.

Work has already been commenced with a view to increasing the Company's output: new wells are being drilled and arrangements have already been made for drilling to a much greater depth than hitherto in a place chosen by Mr. Meyer for the purpose of obtaining oil from lower strata. The Chairman will endeavour to give you at the meeting some general explanation of this kind of work, but there are of course technical matters which must be left to Mr. Meyer; his reputation, knowledge and experience, special experience of the Darat Fields, are such that you may rest assured that your interests could not be in better hands. Work will be continued too on the Company's other concessions and arrangements are being made to push this forward as much as possible.

There is a further advantage of the proposed scheme which is apparent enough in a general way but which has perhaps not been appreciated by you in its full significance. By securing the continuance of a sure market and of a sure income the Company will no longer require to build up reserves and will have at its disposal considerable sums of money, till now held in reserve for meeting contingencies which can under the new arrangement no longer arise. There will also be the money received for the Company's asset and interest thereon—and the interest on shares (if any) given for those assets. Your Directors propose to employ the interest on these moneys and possibly part of the principal in the development of the Company's business and particularly in prospecting oil concessions, clearing, planting and weeding rubber lands and other enterprises which Sumatra offers.

With reference to the resolution proposed by shareholders for a division of the shares, the Directors wish to point out that in order to effect any alteration in the statutes of the Company at least one half of the capital should be represented at the meeting.—*Capital and Commerce.*

CONTRACTS IN SWATOW.

MESSRS. LEIGH AND ORANGE SUCCESSFUL TENDERERS.

Swatow, March 30th.

The contract for the local waterworks was signed to-day. Messrs. Leigh and Orange of Hongkong obtained the contract, the price being $300,000.

The light railway to Chinghai has been vetoed by the Railway Company, who hold the concession.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE SHARK BUSINESS.

Capital and Commerce, of Shanghai, has the following thoughtful article which will bear reproduction at the present moment:—Dealers in shares and the brokers transact their deals with eyes open, and whatever be the consequences the responsibility for the result solely rest on their shoulders; but it may not be amiss, especially at present when enormous, and, in many cases, extraordinary deals are put through, to discuss as to how the relations between the brokers and the public can be better adjusted to the mutual advantage of both. The speculating and investing public are apathetic, who, otherwise can do a great deal to help themselves. The legitimate functions of a broker is to take orders to buy and sell, do his best for both parties and take the commission as his recompense. But brokers in the Far East, owing to the smallness of the number of stocks dealt in cannot do business on pure brokerage lines, and are necessitated to trespass on the jobber lines as well. No one has a right to complain if the jobber-broker buys shares at the lowest price he can arrange, sells immediately, or takes the risks of holding for a time and sells them at a profit; or otherwise sell short, and covers them when the price falls. The jobber cannot claim commission, but as it happens, in some cases he takes commissions from both sides, wherever possible. Some of the evils that exist in the business can be corrected if there is co-operation among the leading and reputable firms of brokers in the Far East. There are the "outsides," of course, to be reckoned with; but when the reputable firms have public confidence to back them, "outsides" or "insides" cannot afford to hold out for any length of time. The public generally buy or sell on the advice of the broker, and usually when deals result in loss or prove unsound, such results are ascribed to adventitious causes by the broker. But, unfortunately, when the market is regulated more or less by the brokers throughout the Far East, when stock values are fixed arbitrarily, in a sense, in the mornings, the brokers' responsibility to the public is vastly increased. All they need do is to give certain guarantees to the public which will also serve as a safeguard to their business integrity. The result will be an increase of legitimate business, which will more than compensate for the loss sustained by the decline in speculation. The public, on the other hand, does not possess sufficient information to have any kind of check on the want of business integrity in the broker. In England, for instance, the London Stock Exchange publishes a list of "business done" every day which is reproduced by wire in all the papers in the country; and if a broker or firm buys or sells at figures markedly above or below the figures published the principal has always the remedial measure of transferring his business to another broker or firm. Out here, stocks in the same company are quoted at widely divergent price in Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore, on the same date. If X has to sell 100 shares and in Shanghai he gets only $ 0,000 on that date, while in Hongkong $12,000 can be had; or if X has to buy 100 shares and in Shanghai has to pay $12,000 instead of $10,000 in Hongkong on the same date; there is a distinct grievance, which ought to be remedied. We are sure that the great majority of brokers in the Far East will only be too glad to give guarantees for straight dealing and one of such; will be the removal of the ignorance of the movement in prices in the different places Considering the vast amount of business done it should be no great expense to establish regularly constituted exchanges with every day's telegraphed quotations from each place on view at the others. We do not mean to assert that the prices at different places should be level; for other considerations enter into the regulation of prices, as the demand for specific shares and the state of the money market. But the needless disparity in prices will disappear and business will be on a saner level. The Shanghai Stock Exchange issues a list of the "business done" every day; but it is evident that the actual business done by the members will fill a much longer list. If only members make it a point to enter as many of their transactions as possible, it would, while doing no harm to individual or collective business, prove a great source of enlightenment to the investor; and, likewise, act as a check on unscrupulous transactions.

CURE FOR BERI-BERI.

EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT OF LEPERS

The *Manila Times* says:—The Bureau of Health having put into practice the new theory that beri-beri is caused by eating polished rice, has just finished a successful campaign against the disease at the Culion leper colony, the results obtained showing the correctness of the conclusions of Dr. H. Fraser, delegate from the Federated Malay States, who made the first public announcement of the cause of this disease in a remarkable paper which he read before the recent session of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine.

Coincident with the discovery of Dr. Fraser, other specialists in various parts of the world were working along the same lines and with the same theory which, briefly, is that beri-beri is caused by the lack of phosphorus in the diet of those afflicted with the disease. Among these is Dr. Hans Aron, of the biological laboratory of the Bureau of Science.

As soon as the cause of the disease became fairly well established, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of health, began experiments at the leper colony, changing the white or polished rice used in the daily diet of the colony to that which still had its pericarp, or covering containing the all-important substance, phosphorus.

Soon there was no beri-beri in the colony with the exception of the cases contracted before and which were then being treated in the hospital. Experiments were then begun on the patients at the hospital.

To all those sufferings from beri-beri, a diet consisting of quantities of the pericarp, or outside covering of the rice only, was given. The cure was effected with extraordinary rapidity, and at the present time there is not a single case of beri-beri within the bounds of the colony. Now that the cause and remedy have been discovered, the authorities claim that there never again will be.

In speaking of the experiments this morning, Dr. Heiser said:

"The experiments prove conclusively that beri-beri is caused by eating polished rice, and this should be given all possible publicity, as a knowledge of the disease, its causes and the remedy, are things that should profoundly interest the Filipino people who have suffered so much from beri-beri.

Dr. Fraser was right, and there is no reason why we should not be able to successfully fight the disease. This knowledge should be spread throughout the Philippine Islands, and the Filipinos strongly urged to discontinue the use of white, or polished rice as their daily diet."

THE first petroleum wells have been sunk in the Russian half of Saghalien. The *Daily Vestok* reports that Messrs. Klenier & Co. and the successors of Zotova have erected oil-works and sunk wells to a depth of 180 feet, and found a considerable quantity of oil at that depth.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 1st inst:—Our local market continues active and in many instances prices have improved.

Rubbers.—A very excited market has been the rule in all centres where these shares are dealt in and prices all round show a hardening tendency. The record price of 11/6 per lb. for fine hard Para is cabled from London this morning.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been ruling firmer and sales at $960 have been effected. The price at home is also quoted slightly higher at £89 5s. 0d. Nationals continue in demand but there are no shares coming out.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons remain at $170 with buyers and Unions at $910. North Chinas are still quoted in the North at Tls. 115 and Yangtszes have buyers at Tls. 230. The latter company have again declared a dividend of 25%.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed hands to a small extent at the improved rate of $720. Sales of Hongkong Fires at $337½ have been effected.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at $30½ and more can be had. Indos have received considerable attention and owing to the scarcity of shares offering, the price has risen rapidly. Some sales were effected at $68 and buyers now offer $70. Business was done with London at £6, but apparently there are no more obtainable at this price. China Manilas, which have ruled dull for a long time, have once more come into demand and shares have been taken off the market at $7. Shell Transports have been the medium of a large business and close with buyers at 9|6. Sales at higher rates are reported.

Refineries.—China Sugars are in great request and after sales at $163 ex the dividend of $ 0 recently paid, can now be placed at $164. Luzons continue quiet at $29.

Mining.—Raubs have been sold during the last few days at $6¾ for the fully paid shares and at $6½ for those of only 18/20 paid up. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company are slightly easier at Tls. 18 according to latest advices from Shanghai.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks show no improvement and small sales have taken place at $58. Shanghai Docks are also easier again at Tls. 82. Kowloon Wharves remain dull at $60. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have advanced to Tls 120.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands might still be obtained at $101. Humphreys continue firm at $34. Hongkong Hotels are now quoted ex the dividend at $107½ for the old shares and $83½ for the new. No business in other stocks under this heading has come to our notice.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are again inquired for at $6½ but shares are scarce. Ewos have had a smart rise and can now be placed at Tls. 146½. Other Northern Mills, according to Mail advices, are as follows:—Lau Kung Mows Tls. 70, Internationals Tls. 61, Soy Chees Tls. 300 ex dividend.

Miscellaneous.—Several stocks in this section have received a good deal of attention. Dairy Farms rule strong at $18. China Borneos have improved to $10. China Light and Powers are now wanted at $6½ after sales at $7½. Green Islands have been placed to a large extent at $6¾ and close with buyers at $7. Hongkong Ices have been sold at $16½. Peak Trams, after considerable sales at $14¾ and $14½, can now be placed at $15. Watsons have receded to $6½ and might be had at even a lower rate. China Provident's have again been purchased at $7¾ and Electrics at $10½, but the latter are now offering. Philippines are unobtainable at $12½. Langkats have had a set back and after touching as low as Tls. 1,500, are again firmer with buyers at Tls. 1,525. Shanghai Sumatras are unchanged at Tls. 350.

Rubbers.—Anglo Malays show a further improvement on last week's quotation, having risen to 36/5, after sales at various rates. Allagars have improved to 7/6, with sales. Sales of Batu Tigas have been sold at 112/6 closing firm. Bertams have been in strong demand, and sales have taken place at various rates up to 10/- ex rights, which we are informed by telegraph will be the right to subscribe for 1 new share at 6/- for every 10 old shares. Castlefields have strengthened to 125/- after sales at 110/-. Carey Uniteds have had a smart rise in consequence of firm inquiries and as high as 44,6 premium has been paid. Golcondas have improved to 160/- and Jongkongdirs to 30/- premium after sales of the latter. Glenshiels are quoted at 160/- and Golden Hopes at 150/-. Highlands and Lowlands have been dealt in up to 170/-, and Inch Kennedys as high as 375/-. Jequles were placed at 14/3. Kamunings come slightly firmer at 10/6 premium. Kuala Lumpurs show a considerable advance on last week's quotation, and buyers at the close offer 260/- Labus have changed hands up to 175/- and Ledburys at 102/6. Linggis are a firm market with no shares obtainable under 62/- London Asiatics have touched 171/6 and Saggas 295/-. Seafields (p.p.) are inquired for from London at 155/- premium. Sumatra Peras are unobtainable under 18/3 whilst Sungei Chobs can possibly be had at 112/6. United Serdangs have been dealt in to a fair extent up to 170/- and Tandjongs at 82/- prem. Tangkahs are on offer at 30/- prem. Sales of United Sumatras to London have taken place at 15/6 and 16/-. Balgownies have been a very erratic and unsettled market and various rates have been quoted. At the close they are reported to be $275, but we have no business to report. Changkat Serdangs are firm and as high as $17 has been offered. Indragiries are stronger and have been sold to Singapore at $47½, and Pegohs at the improved rate of $57. Sandycrofts are quoted at $55, ex dividend and ex rights. Singapore and Johores have touched $1,200. Both Glenealys and United Singapores have come into general favour and with an unsatisfied demand prevailing, both stocks close firm with buyers at $2.75 and $3 respectively, after sales at these rates.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9 5/16 on demand. The T./T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 2nd April:—The fortnight under review has been quite a lively one, and a fair amount of chartering has been accomplished. General market conditions in the South can be described as having undergone a radical change for the better, orders are very numerous, and the present shortage of tonnage serves to sustain rates upon a very firm basis. Rates in all directions have risen considerably, and as a matter of fact, much more business would have resulted if it had not been for the impossibility of obtaining the necessary tonnage.

Practically all Norwegian tonnage has found employment in time charter, and most of same will be engaged for quite a length of time. Other owners guided by the urgency of the strong demand have adopted the holding-back policy, fixing their boats one by one only, when they get very prompt, thereby forcing rates up slowly, but steadily. The anticipated improvement up North has materialised sooner than was expected, some of the regular liners now going in for trips down south will, with the development of trade up North, be withdrawn from our market, and all this will help to further strengthen the position of owners.

We hear that some owners at home are already seriously considering sending further boats out to the East; however, they could not be available here before some months anyhow. It is to be hoped that the present satisfactory state of our market will be of a longer duration than we have experienced of late years.

Saigon/Hongkong:—Tonnage was in steady demand right through the fortnight, however, prices for Saigon rice have dropped owing to heavy arrivals of grain and at the time of writing, there seems not to be such pressing want for prompt tonnage to load at Saigon. Rates have gradually worked their way up from 17 cents to 21 cents, at which rate a 45/50,000 picul boat is reported fixed.

Saigon/Swatow:—A fixture has been done at 23 cents, Hongkong currency.

Saigon/Singapore:—No business put through locally on account of the poor rates offered.

Saigon/Philippines:—Particularly in this direction rates have jumped remarkably, rates paid range from 26 to 35 cents per picul, according to quantity offered and destination. Further inquiries are in the market.

Saigon/Java:—Several orders for April loading have been left untouched by "non-liners." Business in this direction will hardly suit owners at present on account of the entire absence of return freights from Java or anywhere in that neighbourhood at anything near present rates offering elsewhere.

Saigon:—In other directions we have not heard of any fresh business.

Amoy/Singapore:—German s.s. *Germania* is taken up for the conveyance of 1,300 coolies at $6.50 per head.

Bangkok to this—There are still inquiries for outside tonnage in the market. The charters of two boats are arranged at 27½/20 cents, native charter terms. For berth loading on "liner's" terms, no tonnage was obtainable.

Newchwang:—The first of this season's trip charter for Canton, outside of the boats on time-charter, has been done at 30 cents per picul.

Coal Freights:—With the exception of a few fixtures at much advanced rates, no prompt tonnage is procurable in the direction in spite of the higher rates offering. Contractors finding it most difficult to obtain tonnage, have, in order to fulfil their obligations, taken up boats in time-charter, s.s. *Royal*, locally 6 months at $5,200 per month.

Time-charters:—S. S. *Mandal* has also been taken up on 6/3 months time-charter, for cattle trade between Australia and the Philippines.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—For Baltimore and New York:—None.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB "A" vs. TELEGRAPHS AND DODWELLS.

This match took place on Saturday afternoon at the Cricket Ground and resulted in an easy win for the Club. This also put them on top of the league table.

W. Manning, b Claxton	14
E. C. Oliver, b Pearce	45
A. H. Young, run out	1
W. E. Warburton, c Mackenzie, b Pearce	8
W. W. Waterhouse, c Aubrey, b Pearce	0
R. E. H. Oliver, c Hancock, b Pearce	26
C. T. Hose, c Claxton, b Makin	11
R. B. Beattie, b Claxton	11
F. Matson, c Claxton, b Pearce	2
S. Lack, c Makin, b Claxton	12
C. E. Shields, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	136

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Makin	15	2	51	1
Claxton	11.1	1	34	3
Pearce	10	1	34	5
Aubrey	2	0	10	0

HONGKONG "A"

T. E. Pearce, b Shields	41
Dr. Aubrey, c Waterhouse, b Oliver	24
J. Hall, c Beattie, b Waterhouse	5
H. R. Makin, not out	23
H. Hancock, c Lack, b Young	32
A. A. Claxton, c and b Young	0
Hon. Dr. Atkinson, c Lack, b Waterhouse	0
P. Jacks, not out	14
E. Irving, A. Mackenzie and R. Long did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	144

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Oliver	10	2	49	1
Young	9	2	21	2
Shields	7	0	52	1
Waterhouse	4	0	15	2

ROYAL ENGINEERS vs. CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

This match was decided on Saturday and resulted in an easy victory for the Engineers. The individual scores and analysis are as follows:—

R.E.

Cpl. McGregor c and b Currie	23
Opl. Dawson, lbw Currie	1
S. Sgt. Power, c R. F. Lammert, b Curry	87
Pte. True, not out	65
Cpl. Osman, c and b Bass	17
Cpl. Campion, c Bass, b Currie	1
Cpl. Harrison, b Currie	4
Cpl. Taverner, b Lammert	10
S. S. Keane, not out	1
Spr. Smith and Jeremiah did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total	212

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Batliwara	5	0	30	0
P. Currie	8	0	73	3
L. Lammert	5	0	62	1
R. Bass	1	0	30	1
C. Higginbotham	1	0	14	1

C.C.C.

W. H. Vivash, b Osman	6
R. A. Carvalho, st. Power, b McGregor	9
R. F. Lammert, c Smith, b Osman	18
R. Bass, c True, b McGregor	0
L. A. Rose, lbw McGregor	1
J. D. Noris, c True, b McGregor	6
L. E. Lammert, b McGregor	9
P. Currie, c Taverner, b Osman	0
C. J. Higginbotham, not out	3
A. S. Gomes, Jr., c Jeremiah, b McGregor	0
S. B. Batliwara, not out	9
Extras	3
Total	64

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Osman	6	0	18	2
McGregor	6	0	15	4

CULTURE FOR CHINA.

LORD CECIL'S UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

No doubt it would be more correct to describe the scheme of which Lord William Cecil has been the most earnest advocate as a University for China than as a Chinese University. We have been asked by those who are engaged in raising the necessary funds to lay a few particulars before our readers and to make an appeal for support to the Chinese merchant princes, of whom there are a good many in Malaya. Though it is necessary to keep in mind the distinction drawn in our first sentence, we have no hesitation in complying with the request. China is so vast that it would be ridiculous to express a fear of over-lapping. There is abundant room for the University of which the foundation stone has just been laid at Hongkong, and also for the University at the junction of the three great Wuhan towns, Hangkow, Hanyang, and Wuchang. When both are complete, there will still be abundant room for the real Chinese University which must be established, in all probability, at Peking. From what we can gather,

THE HONGKONG SCHEME

contemplates, mainly, the giving of the highest order of scientific education, without neglecting the literary side. In the Wuhan University, it is expressly stated, the object will be to give prominence to the arts subjects. "Our aim," the promoters say, "being neither to supplant the national culture nor, on the other hand, to superimpose upon it a layer of technical scientific training having no organic relation to it, it is of the first importance to teach thoroughly those departments of Western thought which are most nearly allied to the old national culture." Many wise and experienced men have been consulted in the preparation of the scheme, and some of them have a lifelong acquaintance with China, so that they should not go astray. Yet we would, in the friendliest spirit, remind them that care has to be taken not to meddle too freely with national culture. There is a great aristocracy of intellect in China, and it does not neglect Western literature or Western thought. What

THE INTELLECTUAL CLASSES IN CHINA

are eager to receive from the West is instruction in the wide range of applied sciences which it has been the good fortune of Europe to develop far beyond anything that the East has contemplated. The five thousand Chinese students who are studying at Tokio University are not there for the purpose of increasing their familiarity with Western philosophy. The majority of them hold it in some measure of contempt, but are full of eagerness to gain knowledge of physics, chemistry, and physiology. One of the reasons why China is backward, judged from Western standards, is that what we know as "arts" subjects have been developed to the almost entire exclusion of natural sciences. The pure scholar may become a noble thinker, and a most brilliant diplomatist, but his training unfits him for guiding and directing the industrial energies of the people. They stagnate for want of the influence that such men as Kelvin, Bessimer, and Mond and their thousands of pupils have imparted to our own people. In India, we have concentrated our efforts and spent our means generously to popularise Western learning among the native population, and there is a grave fear that the process has been carried too far, and that the Universities in that vast dependency are turning out thousands of men for whom there is no room in the public service, and who are unfit for any other. The fact is notorious, and it is impossible that it can have been overlooked by the promoters of this Oxford and Cambridge movement for establishing a University at Hankow. It must be assumed that they have taken it into consideration in drafting their plans.

The

REAL PURPOSE OF THE SCHEME

is to crown the great educational work that is being carried on in schools and colleges founded and conducted by the Western missionaries. These are frankly denominational, but they are prepared to combine in an endeavour to make the University undenominational. It is to consist of two parts like Oxford or Cambridge: (a) A central body of professors and instructors primarily responsible for the advanced teaching. (b) A number of colleges or hostels in which the students would reside under some kind of moral discipline and supervision. Most, if not all, of the colleges or hostels "would be controlled by Christian bodies of different denominations, and would give such religious instruction as each denomination thought fit within their own walls." It is provided that student might come under the moral supervision of the hostels without participating in their denominational teaching. The Oxford and Cambridge Hostels in India work on the same principle. Hindus and Mahomedans may reside in them without becoming converts, but the proportion of conversions is higher than anywhere else, and, needless to say, parents of deeply pronounced views hesitate to expose their sons to what are considered the risks of contamination.

THE HIDEOUS DANGERS

of casual lodging in the bazaars are often preferred, and it is only of late that really efficient Hindu and Mohamedan hostels have been provided at most of the University centres. This Chinese scheme has many obstacles to surmount. It cannot pretend, we think, to be in any sense national. On the other hand, the conspicuous prosperity of the denominational colleges proves that there is a demand for the kind of teaching they give, and it is impossible to offer objections to that teaching being carried to its logical conclusion, which cannot be done without a University. Yet, we think the true University tone would have been more fully assured if the promoters of the scheme had shown less anxiety to recruit the professorate, from missionary ranks, and had not associated it with the denominational hostels. Some of the most brilliant teachers may have to be missed, because their acquiescence in such conditions could not be secured. While dealing quite frankly with the proposals, we are nevertheless convinced that they should make a strong appeal to patriotic Chinese gentlemen.

MISSIONARIES ARE HUMAN,

and they err occasionally. Sad incidents have occurred from time to time for which it would not be quite just to place all the blame on one side. With the foundation of a University we should hope to see the growth of larger sympathies and greater comprehension on both side. At the least it will draw into China some men with intellectual grasp enough to make them comprehend that all is not right because it is Western or wrong because it is Eastern. It should mitigate the intolerance which frequently acts as a stumbling block, because men who are worthy of professorial chairs, must be capable of appreciating the great intellectual qualities of the Chinese nation. Thus we may hope to see East and West drawn closer, and the advantages will assuredly be mutual.—*Straits Times.*

THE Chinese steamer *Yun Ling*, bound up river with coal, ran ashore a few days ago near Flower Point, during a fog, and it has been found necessary to lighten her before she can be again floated.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

5th inst.

Rarely has such a galaxy of musical talent been presented by the Hongkong Philharmonic Society as was heard at the City Hall last night in what was described as a Chamber Music Concert. The occasion was further notable in that Mr. Denman Fuller, the clever conductor with whose help the members of the Society have from time to time treated Hongkong audiences to first-class music, was made the recipient of a handsome silver cigar-box before his departure Home as a token of the members' appreciation of his valuable services as the Society's conductor. The presentation was made by His Excellency the Governor and if any outward sign of Mr. Fuller's popularity were needed, it was shown in the spontaneous applause which greeted both His Excellency's words and the recipient's acknowledgment. Needless to remark, there was a large attendance to witness the double event.

Where each individual singer excelled, it would be difficult to draw distinctions, but special mention must be made of Mrs. Schofield. Her rendering of the Part Song "Phoebus" and Arditi's difficult composition "Il baccio" in the earlier part of the programme was accompanied by a purity of voice which came upon the audience with inspiring force. In response to an encore, she gave "Spring has come" in a delightful voice. A vocal trio entitled "The Snow," in which Mrs. Maitland, Mrs Goldsmith and Mrs. Gordon were associated, was given with happy effect, part of the piece having to be repeated. Mr. C. K. Lloyd, R.N., was heard to good advantage in bracketted songs and had to respond to an encore. No account of the Concert would be complete without reference to Mr. Denman Fuller's work, his selections being accompanied by a fine technique which could not have deceived anybody with a taste for good music. There were other items of an equally entertaining character and everybody present voted the evening a great success.

DISTURBANCE IN SHIP STREET.

HIGH JINKS BY A QUARTETTE OF SAILORS.

4th inst.

As the result of a hilarious time in Ship Street between eight and nine o'clock last night, Manuel Ramos, Tuidio Hanguste, Carlos Augusto and Manuel Figueiredo, all from the *Vasco da Gama*, appeared before Mr. E. R. Halliday, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning on charges of disorderly conduct, assault and damaging a door to the tune of 30 cents. It appears that shortly after eight o'clock, P. C. Attwell saw one of the bluejackets chasing a Chinaman with a stool in his hand and he naturally proceeded to the latter's assistance. The P. C. gripped hold of one of the peace-disturber's arms but by way of showing the policeman that he disagreed with his interference, the jolly tar brought the stool in contact with the Bobby's forehead, but fortunately the wound inflicted was of a very trivial nature. About an hour later, P. C. Attwell was urgently summoned by the mistress of one of the houses with the remark that another member of the boisterous party was making short work of her door. The P.C. called to his assistance members of a military picket who were stationed in the neighbourhood at the time and proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, where they had the privilege of witnessing a few exhibitions of the pugilist's art, the sailor striking the private on the eye with the aid of his fist. Meanwhile, P.C. Pain tackled another member of the quartette some distance away and between the two guardians of the peace and the military men a fourth man, who was taking a prominent part in the brawl, was also captured. This morning, two of the defendants were each fined $10, while the third was mulcted in the sum of $5. The door-smasher was ordered to pay 30 cents' compensation to the mistress of the house.

OPIUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. HAMILTON WRIGHT'S REPORT.

In a recent special message to Congress President Taft transmitted a report by Hamilton Wright on behalf of the American delegates to the international opium commission, which met in Shanghai, China, in February, 1909.

The report points out that while the United States is to be commended for what has been done, further restrictive legislation is needed. A memorandum by Secretary of State Knox accompanied the report.

"By permitting the importation of opium prepared for smoking," says the Secretary, under the dutiable schedules or at times upon the free list this Government has for half a century unwittingly encouraged the use of this form of opium, to the great detriment of the Chinese immigrants and to the growing danger not only of the criminal and defective classes but of the higher ranks of society.

"Incidental to the unrestricted importation of medicinal opium the manufacture of morphia has come to be a monopoly of American manufacture, with an enormous growth in production, so that as a notorious fact large numbers of people in all social ranks have become debauched by the misuse of it."

The Secretary says that local laws were ineffective to control it while it was permitted to go unrestrained in the interests of commerce. This state of affairs was corrected in large measure by the law of 1909, but the Secretary adopts the recommendation of the commissioners for uniform legislation among the States to prohibit the manufacture and sale of smoking opium and to impose restrictions to compel the proper use of opium in other forms. Congress is urged to extend the pharmacy law of the District of Columbia to the United States consular districts in China.

OPIUM IN THE STRAITS.

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual anti-opium conference of the S.S. and F.M.S. is to be held in Singapore on May 14th, 15th and 16th, being the Saturday to Monday of Whitweek. A number of resolutions will be proposed, among which will be one in which the conference will express its gratitude to the Government for the abolition of the opium farm system and the substitution of Government control over the sale of chandu. Other proposals advocate the compulsory registration of opiumsmokers; that employers of labour should refuse to employ opium-smokers; that the Governments of the Colony and the F.M.S. should maintain special wards in the hospitals for the isolation and treatment of opium inebriates; that the number of licensed chandu smoking shops should be restricted as in Hongkong; that the Government should prohibit opium-smoking and the display of opium-smoking implements in clubs, brothels and other places of a public or semi-public nature; and that the Chinese Government instruct all its foreign representatives to give their support and co-operation to the reform movement for the eradication of the opium habit among Chinese resident abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SWATOW WATERWORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir,—The statement which appears in your issue of yesterday evening's paper to the above is incorrect.

We are not the contractors for this work, but are acting for the Swatow Waterworks Co., as their consulting engineers, and are now busy making detailed survey with a view to preparing a contract which will probably be let in a few months' time.—Yours faithfully,

LEIGH AND ORANGE.

The paragraph referred to in the foregoing letter is the following:—

CONTRACTS IN SWATOW.

MESSRS. LEIGH AND ORANGE SUCCESSFUL TENDERERS.

Swatow, March 30th.

The contract for the local waterworks was signed to-day. Messrs. Leigh and Orange of Hongkong obtained the contract, the price being $500,000.

The light railway to Chinchai has been vetoed by the Railway Company, who hold the concession.—*N. C. D. News.*—Ed., *H. K. T.*

YANGTSE WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Yangtse Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. was held at Shanghai on 31st ult. There were present Messrs. Chas. E. Rayner (presiding), K. Oldorp, H. E. Arnhold (directors) C. Hoffmann (secretary), H. O. White, R. MacGregor and J. Stampff, representing 1,335 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will take same as read. The year under review has been an uneventful one and the accounts call for little comment on my part. Our Working Account unfortunately again shows a decline in gross revenue, but this has been more than made good by economies effected in wages and the net result is a slight increase in the year's earning. In disposing of the net profit available for appropriation we again recommend you to follow a conservative policy by writing off a reasonable sum on our Buildings, Pontoons, etc., notwithstanding that same have been kept in first class repair out of revenue: a sum of Tls. 1,000 has also already been written off on our steam ferry which now stands to book at about half cost. I have to refer again to the subject of our Yangtszepoo property, lot No. 1, the sale of which has been commented on by me at our last two Annual Meetings. The purchasers, I am sorry to say, have found it financially impossible to complete their bargain; the sale has, therefore, been formally rescinded and the bargain money of Tls. 25,000 forfeited and transferred on the Company's books to the credit of property account, thus closing the incident. It leaves us with a valuable piece of property on our hands at a considerably reduced cost, and I trust it will only be a question of time that we shall able to make good use of same in some shape or other. The staff of the wharf have attended to their duties with their customary zeal and deserve your thanks. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may care to put.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were then adopted:—

That the report and accounts as presented be passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Arnhold.

That a dividend of 15 per cent., equal to Tls. 15 per share, be paid for the year 1909—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Oldorp.

That Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and K. Oldorp be re-elected directors—proposed by Mr. MacGregor and seconded by Mr. Stampff.

That Mr. G. Wuilleumier be re-elected auditor—proposed by Mr. Stampff and seconded by Mr. MacGregor.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SHEWAN'S HINT TAKEN UP.

It is understood that times are looking up here although it will still be a long time before the Chinese population of Singapore recovers from the two years paralysis of trade that began with the American financial collapse, says the *Singapore Free Press*. But when the time does come for enterprise to move, with confidence restored, some means should be adopted for studying the question of the development of minor local industries. That could best be done by a special sub-committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with power to add to their number. This suggestion has arisen from a perusal of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Green Island Cement Company at Hongkong, which is one of the promine industrial companies in the Northern Crown Colony. The Chairman, on that occasion, said:—

As to the future, and this year's business in particular, our prospects are quite good. Our make is a universal favourite with engineers and continues to grow in favour with everyone who tries it. We have now a good market for it all over China, the Philippines and the Straits, and if we were ever pushed for more outlets we could, we know, find them still farther afield, but at present it seems that we have quite enough to do with the places I have named and our own local market, which have easily taken all we could turn out.

RUBBERWOCKEY.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. D. News*:—Last evening in an endeavour to forget "rubber" I turned to *Alice through the Looking Glass* with the following unfortunate result—

'Tis ballig and the rubberspecs
Do swreze and shamble on the stange;
All freasy are the boromex,
And the sharket boome outrange.
Beware the Chempedaks, my son,
The shares that rise, that cannot lose;
Beware the Karan bird and shun
The moistrous Semambus.
He took his Lalaog in his hand,
Long time he Kota Bahrose sought;
So rested he all in Seekee,
Then stood awhile in thought.
And as in Woodthorpe thought he stood,
The Senawangs with wings of flame
Came Sameling though the Padang wood,
And Tebonged as they came.
Too soon. Too soon. 'Twas after June
The rubber boom went flicker flack;
Before 'twas off, he with his proff
Came Kalampongling back.
And hast thou slain the rubbershorse?
Come to my arms, my boomish boy!
O, miff Fare! My tooter car
Shall smell of rubber joy."

SPY SCARE IN MANILA.

ARREST OF TWO JAPANESE.

Two Japanese engaged in an effort to secure plans and photographs of the fortifications at Corregidor, were arrested on Sunday night by the military authorities and are held for action by Washington, reports the *Manila Times* of 29th ult.

The arrest of these men brings to an end an intrigue of many weeks' duration. The tale of plots and spies dates back many weeks when a soldier of the Engineer corps excited suspicion by loose talk and the possession of an unusual amount of money.

Several days later he was found taking photographs at Corregidor. An officer took his camera from him and a day later the man confessed that he had been approached by a Japanese.

He said that he had offered him a large sum of money for photographs and plans and volunteered to enter into a project to trap him. It seems that several meetings that were watched were arranged and Sunday night was appointed for the final delivery of the pictures and plans and the payment of the bribe money.

Officers were secreted in the house and were within sight and hearing when the two Japanese presented themselves. The soldier produced the supposed plans and an hour was spent in examining and discussing them.

Finally the officers entered the room and covering the Japanese with their guns took them into custody.

The military authorities absolutely decline to discuss the affair but it is known that the two spies are held under guard by the 20th Infantry and that the soldier who figured in the plot is confined to Fort Santiago.

It is also known that all of the facts have been transmitted to Washington and that the military authorities here are awaiting the instructions of Secretary Dickinson.

The Japanese consul has taken no action and it is doubted that he will do anything beyond formally inquiring into the facts. The members of the Japanese colony insist that their countrymen were not trying to secure the plans for their Goverament but were in the employ of a European power probably Germany.

That statement excites amusement even though it may be impossible to connect the Japanese government with their activities. As a matter of fact they may have gone into the venture on their own account, knowing that they could dispose of any really valuable information to their government.

Even though these men were caught red-handed in a plot to obtain this secret information it is doubtful that anything can be done to them. There is no local or federal statue that makes their conduct a crime, and in the end they will very likely be taken to a steamer and told to depart from the Philippines.

The military authorities will not talk about the soldier who figured in the affair but it is very likely that the next transport will carry him to the United States.

That he was corrupted at first seems manifest but it is also true that when he was caught the pictures he voluntarily confessed and did his best to defeat the scheme and deliver the spies who approached him.

30th March.

Joseph P. Saxe, the private of Engineers who was approached by Japanese in a plot to obtain photographs and plans of Corregidor and later assisted the military officials in defeating the plot and capturing the spies, has had eleven years of continuous service in the United States Army.

He enlisted first in the Second Louisiana Infantry and later enlisted in the regular service. He served three years in Troop F, Fourth cavalry and after that three years in Troop F, Thirteenth cavalry. He next had three years service in Companies H, and F, of the Engineer corps. He re-enlisted on September 14, 1908, and is at the present time a first class private in Company H. His record as a soldier is a good one.

He had become a photographic expert and latterly much of his work has been in that line. He did a large amount of photographing during the Carnival this year and in that connection became known to a number of the officials and attachies of the carnival.

Saxe is of German parents and was born in Chicago 33 years ago. He learned the barber's trade in Chicago and from that city went south and was living in Louisiana when the Spanish war began. Both of his parents are living and their home now is at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Saxe is held within the limits of Fort Santiago and will be sent to the United States by the next transport. Just what will be done with him has not been determined.

The two Japanese prisoners continue in the custody of the Twentieth Infantry, whose commanding officer oddly enough is Colonel Irons, late attache at Tokyo. They are held at Cuartel de Espiffi, closely guarded. It is said that one of them took his arrest very coolly but that the other is surly and rebellious.

If the military authorities have received any instructions from Washington as to them they have made nothing public. However, it is exceedingly probable that the Japanese will shortly be sent out of the country unless somebody finds a law under which they may be punished for their action. The Japanese consul has not taken any steps as to them.

It is strongly suspected that there was a third Japanese who failed to appear at the trap set for Sunday night. The money promised to Saxe, said to be $10,000, was not found and it is believed the third man was to have brought it to the final rendezvous when the pictures and plans were to have been turned over.

There is no explanation for his failure to appear because if he had any warning he would have tipped the others. The house was watched Sunday by Japanese, so residents of the neighbourhood report, and it is believed the American officers out-witted the spies by entering on Saturday and lying in wait for thirty hours.

After their capture in the Binondo house where the Japanese had arranged to meet Saxe, they were taken to the water front and put in a launch which transported them direct to Fort Santiago where the inquiry was held. Later the men were take to their rooms, one at 116 Calle Alix and the other in a house on Calle Arlegui where all documents and papers generally were gathered together for examination by army officials.

During the trip across the Pasig to the fort, one of the prisoners attempted to escape or drown himself, which one, his captors could not determine as the man was dragged back into the boat again before his clothing barely had time to get wet. The launch trip was arranged beforehand to avoid a journey through the streets and the curiosity that would arise over the appearance of Japanese under military guard.

The two Japanese were known here as Suginami and Kawada. It is claimed that the former is a son of a colonel in the Japanese army but that statement cannot be verified here. He speaks English and Spanish well and has been under observation for some time. He is especially fond of motoring and was frequently seen on the roads with parties of young ladies. He has been here about a year.

Kawada is a local storekeeper and has been here for some time. He also is an educated man and a good linguist. Suginami is a young man in the early twenties, Kawada is closer to middle age.

FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

In the House of Commons on March 7th Mr. Montgau (Under Secretary for India) stated in answer to Mr. Lloyd (C., West Staff.), that the Secretary of State for India had appointed a Committee, over which the Earl of Cromer had consented to preside, to prepare a detailed scheme for the institution of a School of Oriental Languages upon the lines recommended in the report of Lord Reay's Committee, would include Lord Curzon, the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir Charles Lyall, and Dr. Frank Heath, Director of Special Inquiries and Reports to the Board of Education.

CHINESE LABOUR.

The Master of Elibank, replying to Mr. Verney, said the last of the Chinese labourers in South Africa were, he understood, sailing that day. In January 1907, when the maximum number of Chinese were employed, the number of white labourers on the Rand mines was 17,198. In December last the number had increased to 23,077. As to the effect on the mining industry the output of gold in 1906-7 was £26,640,000, in 1907-8 £28,508,000, and in 1908-9 £30,989,000.

THE OPIUM REVENUE OF INDIA.

(9th.) Mr. Stewart asked the Under-Secretary for India what revenue had the Indian Government derived from opium exported to China during the last ten years; and what annual revenue is estimated from the new duty on silver.

Mr. Montagu: The average net revenue from opium exported from India beyond the seas for the ten years ending 1908, when the arrangement with China began to operate, was £3,274,634 a year. Approximately two-thirds of this was derived from the trade with China. The net additional revenue from the new duty on silver is estimated at £366,000 in 1910-11.

OPIUM IN HONGKONG AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

In reply to Mr. T. Taylor, Colonel Seely said: In the case of the Straits the Colonial Government are putting themselves in a position in which they will be able to exercise very considerable control over the traffic in opium. As regards Hongkong I understand that the last remaining divans were closed on Feb. 28. The House may rest assured that both His Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments will continue to exercise energy and vigilance in pursuance of their policy, and the Governors of Hongkong and the Straits shall be asked to include in the annual reports of their respective Colonies an account of the measures taken to regulate and restrict the consumption of opium and of their effect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Taylor asked if the hon. and gallant member could say what further steps were being taken in Hongkong to check the habit of opium smoking.

Colonel Seely: I thought my hon. friend would have been so glad to hear that the last divans were closed at the end of last month that he would have been content without further information, but if he will give me notice I will give him what further information I can.

In reply to Mr. Rees, Colonel Seely said: The Government, both here and at Hongkong have considered the whole matter and have taken measures which we hope and think will check the abuse of opium smoking and at the same time prevent the use of alternative drugs.

THE SALE OF CHINESE PORK.

Mr. Fell inquired whether the President of the Board of Trade was aware that bacon which was said to have been manufactured from Chinese pork was now being offered for sale at much below the market price and described as best Wilts-cut sides, cured in England; and if so, seeing that this description was a fraud upon the consumer and the Wiltshire curers, and a breach of the Merchandise Marks Act, what action he proposed to take.

Mr. Buxton, in reply, stated that his attention had not hitherto been directed to the allegations. If the hon. member was in possession of any evidence that a breach of the Merchandise Marks Act had been committed he should be happy to consider it with a view to deciding what action, if any, it might be advisable to take in the matter.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Mr. T. C. Taylor inquired of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, accepted the invitation of the United States to an International Conference at the Hague on the subject of international regulation of the traffic in opium and kindred drugs; and, if so, when would the Conference take place?

Sir E. Grey: The proposal is still under the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

EXPORT OF OPIUM FROM INDIA.

(March 10) Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. T. Taylor, said: In undertaking, in response to the request of the Chinese Government, that the Indian opium traffic with China should, if certain conditions were fulfilled, be brought to a close within ten years, His Majesty's Government contemplated a statement that would be final and that was within the capacity of both countries to carry out, with due regard to the magnitude of the changes involved and interests affected. In this spirit it was accepted by the Chinese Government, which has not expressed a desire to re-open the question. The strict fulfilment of Indian's share of the agreement has imposed serious burdens on the Indian Government and on the Native States of India. His Majesty's Government are not disposed to disturb the settlement arrived at with the Chinese Government.

Mr. T. Taylor: Do I understand that there has been no recent decrease in the income from opium in India?

Mr. Montagu: There has been a decrease.

EXPLOSION IN SINGAPORE.

MACAO THEATRE ATTENDANT BLOWN TO PIECES.

One of the most frightful accidents ever occurring in Singapore happened at Mr. Seah Leang Seah's theatre in Victoria Street on Friday morning, 25th ult. A Macao attendant named Poon Sam, cleaning up after the previous night's performance, got hold of a bottle containing an explosive powder, but just what he was doing with it is not known. At any rate, it exploded with terrific force, blowing him to atoms. Pieces of his mangled flesh were picked up as far as fifty feet away. The portion of his body which was left contained numerous fragments of the bottle, blown into his flesh. The hall was plentifully bespattered with blood and the scene is described by one of the local police sergeants as the most gory he ever witnessed.

Some of the same powder has been secured and tested. It is found that when it is burned in the open air it goes off with a brilliant flash and is not at all dangerous, but when in a closed receptacle it is highly explosive. It is said to be extensively used in the local Chinese theatres for stage effects.—*Straits Times.*

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

PRINCE FUSHIMI HONORARY PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday Prince Fushimi is again a visitor to Shanghai, and this time his visit has a special interest for the British section of the Settlement, says the *N. C. D. News* of 31st ult. He is on his way to London as a guest of the British Government in his capacity of Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and as such he is assured of a hearty welcome, expressed, when *en route* he touches British soil, implied, when as here he merely sets foot among a British community on international territory. Exhibitions of the character of the one that is shortly to be opened in the White City at Shepherd's Bush have a wider significance nowadays than that of mere entertainments on a large scale. They are intended to further the interests of the two nations participating in them, both by an expansion of trade and by the promotion of a fuller knowledge of each other derived from a study of their respective industries, arts and habits. No country has acquired so rapidly as Japan a full appreciation of the advantages of these international exhibitions, and it is a noticeable feature of the Tokio Government's activities abroad that on every possible occasion it has thrown itself with particular zest into projects of this nature. From the date of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 Japan has allowed no exhibition where she could possibly participate to be held without Japanese representation, unless deterred by special circumstances, such as her war with Russia. Domestic exhibitions are also frequently promoted, and this year will see her greatest attempt in this direction at Nagoya. In spite of claims at home, however, the authorities have taken up the idea of an Anglo-Japanese Exhibition with enthusiasm, and we are assured that such a collection as the Japanese exhibits in London this year will never have been gathered in England before from any foreign country. Baron Oura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce and Vice-President of the Exhibition, has made himself responsible for the work of collecting these exhibits, and right thoroughly has his task been accomplished. Not only have the old daimyo families contributed of their heirlooms, but the treasures of the national depository at Nara, the Shosoin, as we learn from "The Japan Magazine," have been shipped by Imperial order, and with them the material from which can be constructed a faithful picture of Japanese civilization of a thousand years ago. Modern industries too will be represented, and we may hope that the Japanese exhibitors in charge of these will benefit in no small measure from their association with their British colleagues and will learn to appreciate fully the business methods that have built up the commerce and industry of Great Britain. All that the highest patronage can achieve for the success of this Exhibition is already assured. King Edward will perform the opening ceremony, and Prince Fushimi has undertaken a voyage from the other side of the world to represent the Emperor of Japan. From the spectacular point of view nothing will be wanting, and we may hope that the permanent benefits to be derived from the Exhibition will be commensurate with the efforts and enthusiasm that it has aroused among the two peoples.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

SECOND ROUND.

6th inst.

The second round for the Amateur Billiard Championship took place last night at the V.R.C. Gymnasium before a fair gathering of spectators. The first match was between

BAKER AND HEIGH.

This game was a good one and Heigh had the lead up to the half way score, 247—200. Heigh did not retain his advantage long and after the 250 mark was past, Baker made a 26 break and soon after followed up with a 31 break. After this the score was very even, with a very few points only to spare between the players, Baker leading. At one time they were 312 all. Approaching the end of the game Heigh played steadily and won by 51 points. The scores were: Heigh 500; Baker 449.

The best breaks were:—Heigh, 20, 22, 16, 20, 21, 17 and 18, while Capt. Baker's were 17, 23, 17, 31 and 17.

BUSH *vs.* ROZA.

This match took place after the first at about 11 p.m. and finished at 1 p.m. Bush played an excellent game throughout and made some good strokes. The half way score was Bush 263 and Roza 227. At this stage Roza made a foul stroke by using Bush's ball, which the latter claimed, and this enabled him to make an excellent break of 40. The game ended in a win for Bush by 54 points. The best breaks were: Bush, 40, 20, 21, 24 and 26, and Roza: 21, 24, 19 and 19.

To-night's games will be:
Melvin *vs.* Bishop.
Cooper *vs.* Lashbrooke.

AN OLD CHINA HAND.

MR. W. G. BAYNE PASSES AWAY.

The Grim Reaper has been busy lately among the diminishing ranks of retired residents of Shanghai. The *Shanghai Times*, of 31st ult., says:—Yesterday it was our grievous duty to record the death of Mr. Philipp Arnhold; to-day the same sad task devolves upon us in relation to another former member of the Municipal Council,—an ex-Chairman in fact—in the person of Mr. W. G. Bayne, Manager of the London office of the North China Insurance Co. Mr. Bayne appears to have passed away somewhat suddenly, on March 27. He had been ill for some weeks past but no such termination of his indisposition had been anticipated and the tidings of his death came with a great shock to his friends both in England and the Far East. The end came at his residence, East Croydon.

Mr Bayne's connection with the Far East dates from the year 1874, when he came out to join the staff of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan. With this institution he remained until 1868 when he left to join the staff of the North China Insurance Co., in whose service he continued until the time of his death. After several years in Shanghai he went to the Company's office in Yokohama and thence to Singapore, where he opened the Company's branch office. He was then transferred back to Yokohama where he remained for nineteen years, coming back to Shanghai in 1899 as Secretary of the Company. This position he retained until 1908 when he was promoted to the post of manager of the London Branch, and he left here for home by the Siberian route on the 20th April, 1908. During his residence here he took a keen interest in Municipal affairs, was a member of the Council and in 1903 was Chairman of that body. He was an ardent sportsman; was at one time Secretary of the Race Club and also President of the A.D.C. and one of the ablest actors that ever trod the footlights in the Lyceum. He leaves a widow, daughter and son to mourn his loss. His son is on the Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, while his daughter is Mrs. Pakenham of Kobe, Japan.

MANILA DEPORTATION CASE.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the six Chinese who were illegally deported last August by the police of Manila and who are at present being held by the customs authorities, came up for hearing before Judge Crossfield yesterday morning, reports the Manila *Cablenews* of 31st ult.

The petitioners were represented by Attorneys O'Brien and De Witt, with Hartford Beaumont of counsel. Sydney Lanier and W. A. Kincaid appeared on behalf of the defendants.

The first witness was J. W. Ferrier, who had prepared memorandum of the documents on file in the customs house regarding these Chinese. Mr. Ferrier explained the contents of the documents and also gave explanations, in answer to questions by counsel, as to the modes of procedure, in the landing of aliens, Chinese or otherwise, in the Philippine Islands. The rules under which Chinese were permitted to leave here to visit China and return were discussed. Mr. Ferrier stated that the special board of inquiry of the immigration division had no set rules, but that their decisions and deliberations were governed by the facts and conditions and testimony in each separate case. He also stated that the members of this board were appointed by the collector of customs.

Chief of Police J. E. Harding next gave his testimony and in answer to questions by Mr. O'Brien, stated that he had not brought the documents which he was directed to bring by the subpœna as they were confidential documents of the police department. The attorneys for the government objected to the documents being brought in and the objection was sustained by the judge. Chief Harding was next asked by Mr. O'Brien whether he had given the order to arrest the Chinese and he admitted having done so. Asked by what authority he answered, over the objections of the government attorneys, that it was by order of the executive department of Philippine Islands. He admitted having caused the twelve Chinese to be placed on the Yuensang.

The six Chinese who came in on the Zafiro were here paraded before Chief Harding who was asked if he could identify any of them as being of the twelve above mentioned. He said that the one he recognized was Agapito Uytongco, whose face he recognized from the pictures appearing of him in the local papers. Mr. O'Brien asked the Chief if he personally made the arrests and the latter answered that agents of the police department had arrested them by his orders. Mr. O'Brien asked Chief Harding if any papers had been taken from the arrested Chinese. The Chief answered yes and that the papers so taken from the Chinese had been turned over to the executive department of the government; and that they were registration certificates. He further testified that the twelve Chinese were in the custody of the police for about three quarters of an hour and that they were not told that they were to be deported or what the charge was against them.

C. R. Trowbridge, chief of the secret service bureau, was the next witness. Asked if he knew any of the six Chinese standing before him, Chief Trowbridge stated that he recognized Sy Chang by a photograph he had of that man in the office. He said that no photographs of the twelve men were taken on the night they were arrested and deported. The names of the men were read to him by Attorney O'Brien. Some of them Chief Trowbridge recognized, others he did not: he remembered some of them from a list furnished him at the time by the Chief of Police. In answer to questions by Mr. O'Brien, Chief Trowbridge gave the names of Detectives Walker, Brown and Partpence as being among the number of the officers who made the arrests. Witness acknowledged that he saw the prisoners brought in and that they had their certificates of registration with them also that there were no warrants for their arrest and that he had acted under orders from the chief of police and had given verbal orders to his own men in the secret service bureau to carry out his instructions. He detailed the men also from bureau to take the prisoners down and put them on the Yuensang, by order of the chief of police. He said that his men had not reported to him after they had completed their work and that he only now remembered one man, Walker by name, as being of the party of detectives from his bureau whom he detailed that night.

F. W. Holland, of the *Cablenews American*, testified to seeing the Chinese taken on board the launch Bohol for transportation to the *Yuensang* by the secret service men on that night.

The six Chinese who returned were then sworn and all testified, after giving their names, ages and residences, to their long residence in these islands, notably Agapito who has been here thirty-five years and has grown children. They all gave the same testimony; that they were suddenly arrested by the officers, made to give up their registration warrants, not told anything about the matter, and hustled on board the Yuensang, that they were then taken to Amoy and as soon as they could, made their way to Hongkong, and then here; that the money necessary for their trip back was supplied by relatives and friends in Manila otherwise they could never have come back.

The last witness was Mr. E. W. Reynolds, law clerk in the executive bureau, who stated in answer to questions by Mr. O'Brien, that the executive bureau here now was not in charge of any one person, Mr. Carpenter, the executive secretary, being on his way to the States and Mr. Yriarte, the second executive secretary, being at the present seat of the government at Baguio. Asked by Mr. O'Brien if he knew where the documents taken from the deported Chinese and the other records in these cases were at present, the witness created a mild sensation by declaring that they were in the hands of Governor General Forbes, but whether he had taken them with him to the summer capital or had left them in his office at the Ayuntamiento witness could not state.

THE PLEA.

Mr. De Witt made a strong plea to the court that the writ be granted. He stated that he was not afraid to assert that the authorities who ordered and executed this illegal deportati were guilty of a grave crime *under the Penal* Code and subject to punishment; these men were not subject to the immigration laws as they were forced to leave the country against their will and that their case was parallel with one in which six men would be driven out to sea in a boat during a storm, in which event those men would not be subject to the rules of the immigration bureau of the customs service; that the action of the officers of the law in thus illegally arresting and deporting these Chinese cannot possibly be qualified by any lawyer as a proper procedure; that the Chinese of the Philippine Islands are as much entitled as any other aliens to the protection of the provisions of the 5th Amendment, which is part of the organic law of those islands, and which provides that no person, whether alien or not, shall have his life, liberty or property threatened without a proper hearing under due process of law, which hearing was certainly not given these Chinese and cited a long list of decisions to bear him out.

Mr. De Witt arraigned the arrogant assumption of physical power by the executive authority in this case, and said that the Chinese must be looked upon as never having legally left the islands, which was the exact point in the case and that, therefore, the deportees were not subject to the immigration rules governing new arrivals or even of returning Chinese who voluntarily come and go. He said in conclusion that the six Chinese now being held by the customs authorities are so detained wrongfully and prayed the court to right the great wrong that had been done them and restore them to their homes and families.

THE DECISION.

In rendering his decision Judge Crossfield held that according to the testimony brought forth at the hearing, the status of the six Chinese was not quite clear. According to the return of the collector of customs, somebody, who it is not known, is holding these people on the Zafiro, on the plea that the detention shed usually used for this purpose was too crowded. They are being held, it is alleged, for the special board of inquiry of the immigration division to investigate and determine whether or not they have the right to land, which in the opinion of the court, that board has the legal right to do, having jurisdiction over such cases.

The court did not agree with counsel altogether and said that even if the Chinese had never physically left this city, the special board of inquiry could at any time order one of them up before it and investigate his right to live here. The court therefore ordered further proceedings of the writ to be suspended until the special board of inquiry has passed on the cases and on the right of the deported Chinese to land. In the interim they are to be in the custody of the Sheriff. The court expressed the opinion that the matter would finally resolve into the question, as a theory of law, if these men were ever legally absent from the islands, and further said that if the board of inquiry of the customs service did not act with reasonable rapidity, the court would again take the matter up. The court refused to permit the prisoners to give bond, and they will be kept at Bilibid detention ward pending the decision of the special inquiry board.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The special board of inquiry appointed by the insular collector of customs to decide the right of the six Chinese to land, met at the offices of the immigration division at the Manila custom house yesterday afternoon. W. T. Wilder, acting chief of the immigration division, was the chairman and W. C. Brady, immigration division and Jesus Ubieta, law clerk of the custom house, were the other members of the board.

After hearing the testimony in the case of one of the six men, the board retired for a consultation upstairs and returning announced that it had been decided to allow but one of the three counsel for the men to be present during the remainder of the examination. A somewhat heated argument ensued anent this announcement, but the board remained stubborn in its determination and as the examination proceeded they studiously avoided going into the question of how the men happened to be without any papers, confining the examination to the six men's status as merchants and refusing to allow their counsel to ask any questions bearing on the subject of the papers, which, the Chinese stated, in court in the morning, had been taken away from them by the secret service officials previous to their being taken on board the Yuensang in the evening of August 16.

At a late hour in the afternoon, the board adjourned, to meet again this morning when the examination will be continued.

The six Chinese are now confined at Bilibid prison, the collector of customs having refused to allow the sheriff to detain them at the customs detention station and the police being unwilling to grant the use of the Luneta police station for the purpose of temporary detention.

1st April.

Baguio, Benguet, March 10, 1910.

Imperial Chinese Consul General,

Manila.

Your telegram has been received. Have directed that the deported Chinese be sent away again.

FORBES.

The Chinese consul general has received the foregoing telegram from the Governor General at Baguio bearing on the matter of the six deported Chinese now seeking re-admission to the Philippines.

A representative of *Cablenews-American* interviewed the consul general somewhat as follows:

"Would you mind stating the contents of your own message to the Governor General, Mr. Consul?

"That I am unable to do. It would be divulging diplomatic secrets."

"May we quote you as stating that you recommended the re-deportation of these Chinese?"

"I did recommend their removal from the Philippines," the consul replied, with emphasis.

The consul general went on to explain, that, in view of the fact that the original deportation of the men, who were not "very desirable citizens" had been requested by his predecessor, acting under instructions from the Peking government, he felt it to be his duty, and he was sure that he was quite within his rights, to now repeat that request thus sustaining the action of his predecessor in office and carrying out the wishes of the imperial government. He then volunteered the information that he would make request upon the executive branch of the Philippines government for the deportation of any Chinese who, in his belief, were "bad people," this in the interest of peace and harmony within the Chinese community of Manila and to maintain the prestige of the Chinese nation abroad.

Chief of Police J. E. Harding was asked last night by a Cablenews representative if he had received the orders mentioned in the telegram to the Chinese Consul from Governor General W. Cameron Forbes regarding the re-deportation of the six returned Chinese. Chief Harding stated that he had received no such orders and knew nothing whatever about them, that he had heard nothing nor had he seen anything of such a telegram. Asked what would be his course if he did receive orders to re-deport the unfortunate six, Chief Harding said that "he never crossed bridges before he came to them."

The cases of the six Chinese who were illegally deported last August together with six others of their countrymen, and who have returned and are now being held by order of the court in the custody of the sheriff at the Bilibid detention ward, came up again for hearing yesterday morning at 9.10 o'clock before the special board of inquiry of the immigration division of the Bureau of Customs. Five of the six Chinese now here examined and their records minutely investigated. Many witnesses were called and most of them testified that the five men examined were reputable Chinamen and entitled to remain here. The board adjourned for lunch and at the afternoon session resumed its investigations. When adjournment was had at 5 p.m. yesterday, the board gave as its decision that, as the result of its investigations, Chua Tia and Gan Tee were entitled to land here as merchants and Sy Chang as a labourer. In the cases of Dy Toco and Agapito Uy Tongco the board [was divided, the members standing 2 for permitting these men to remain and one against. The sixth deportee's case will be reached to-day. In the first three cases mentioned the members were unanimous in their decision. It has been learned, however, that the decisions board will have to go to the insular collector, Col. Henry B. McCoy, for final confirmation, and until he sanctions the board's action, the attorneys for the Chinese who have been recommended as being eligible to remain here cannot ask the court for their immediate release. It is confidently expected, however, that Colonel McCoy will confirm the board's action. The board is for that purpose and its members have conscientiously proved and have examined into the records and have found that the men should remain. The procedure in these cases has been the same as in every other case of Chinese seeking to land.

SECWAR WASHINGTON.

Six Chinese officially kidnapped August return customs special board inquiry decides right remain Forbes secretly orders police kidnap deport again feeling disregard law high American prestige stake please act.

O'BRIEN AND DEWITT,
Attorneys.

The foregoing is a copy of a cablegram sent to Secretary Dickinson last night.

CHINESE SUE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR P.150,000.

Manila, 2nd April.

The six illegally deported Chinese who are now making an effort to establish their right to remain in these islands yesterday morning through O'Brien and DeWitt, filed suit against Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, Chief of Police J. E. Harding and Chief of Detectives C. E. Trowbridge. The suit is filed in the court of first instance and is for the sum of P150,000 being P30,000 for each of the six cases. They also ask that a preliminary injunction against the defendants above named to prevent them or their agents from illegally deporting them again or threatening to do so. Judge Crossfield did not issue the injunction on the ground that the men in whose behalf it was sought were already under the protection of the court.

The complaint prepared for each of the six Chinese makes the following allegations:

That the plaintiff is a Chinese person and is lawfully a resident of the Philippine Islands, his right to remain therein having been duly established in accordance with law by the insular collector of customs and the immigration authorities:

That on or about the 19th day of August, 1909, the defendants, Charles R. Trowbridge and J. E. Harding, unlawfully and fraudulently conspiring and conniving with the other defendant herein, the said W. Cameron Forbes and, acting under his direction, did unlawfully seize and carry on board the s.s. *Yuensang* the said plaintiff herein against his will, with the intent to unlawfully deport and expel him from the will of the said plaintiff herein:

That the defendants after forcibly placing the plaintiff upon s.s. *Yuensang* did cause the steamship to carry away the plaintiff from the Philippine Islands to the port of Amoy, in the Empire of China:

That the said defendants herein, unlawfully conspiring and conniving together, forcibly prevented the plaintiff herein from returning to these Philippine Islands until the 29th of March, 1910.

That the defendants, by their alleged unlawful acts, have damaged the plaintiff in the sum of P20,000.

The special board of inquiry, appointed to examine into the alleged right of the six Chinese to re-enter this port, has finished the examination of the various witnesses, the testimony of the last having been taken this morning.

The police authorities one and all denied yesterday having received any orders from Governor General Forbes, as contained in his telegram from Baguio to the Chinese Consul here the day before. The Constabulary officers here in charge of affairs and also the authorities at Bilibid Prison stated to a *Cablenews* representative last night that they would govern their acts by the law in the case. It is learned from reputable authority that the order for the recent kidnapping has been issued to the Constabulary.

The last of the six cases of the returning Chinese who were illegally deported by the police last August was heard before the board of special inquiry of the division of immigration yesterday. The board minutely investigated all the circumstances of this Chinaman's residence here for one year prior to his deportation and returned a verdict of two in favour of his remaining here and one against. Three of the Chinese were previously unanimously voted upon by the board as being entitled to remain while in the cases of the two others the board stood two for remaining and one against. The findings of the board in all six cases have been referred to the collector of customs for decision. —*Cablenews American.*

HONGKONG HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP.

MAHRATTAS vs UNITED SERVICE.

6th inst.

This match was played off yesterday afternoon, at the Hongkong Hockey Club ground before a large gathering of spectators. The game was a fast and good one throughout, and the teams were very evenly matched. At the early stage no scores were made although both teams tried hard. Close to the half time the Mahrattas made a fast rush and scored the first goal of the game. Soon after this the whistle sounded for half time. In the second half the U.S. did a lot of attacking and the ball was taken quite close to the native goal, where the goalkeeper fouled one of his opponents and a penalty was awarded. This then put the score one all, and the whistle sounded for time. An extra 10 minutes each way was played. In the first portion of this time the U. S. R. C. managed to score another goal which score stood till the end of the game) 2-1. The United Service being the winner for 3 years in succession they are entitled to keep the "Cup" which was presented by Mr. J. Barton.

After the game H. E. Major-General Broadwood presented the "Cup" to the winning team.

"MICE AND MEN."

THE CASTE.

Following is the caste for "Mice and Men" to be produced by the A.D.C. on 12th, 13th and 16th inst.

Mark Embury	Mr. G. Balloch
Roger Goodlake	Mr. E. S. Lindsey
Capt. George Lovell	Capt. Adison, R.E.
Sir Harry Trimblestone	Mr. R. F. C. Master
Kit Barnigor	Mr. H. W. Looker
Peter	Mr. W. Rekool
Beadle	Mr. G. W. Worcester
Joanna Goodlake	Mrs. H. W. Looker
Mrs. Deborah	Mrs. M. W. Slade
Matron	Mrs. Adison
Molly	Miss Benbow
Peggy	Miss Ella Rowe

Foundlings.—Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Alabaster, Misses Edwards, Jacks, E. Potts, G. Potts, and Benbow.

Guests at Marquanda Ball.—Messrs. Davidson, Oliver, Woodhouse, Shenton, Rosamond, Graves, Dessyn, and Dowbiggin.

THE SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at Shanghai on 31st ult. There were present: Messrs A. McLeod (chairman) T. W. Wrightson, (C. Michelau, H. A. J. Macray, A. K. Craddock, directors), W. E. Kent, R. MacGregor, L. Walker, H. D. Morrison, J. Harrop, B. A. Clarke, J. Barret, J. Prentice, J. H. Osborne, W. S. Jackson, T. Meyer, R. Chester, W. J. Dyer, E. H. Dunning, J. Douglas, T. Weir, and H. C. J. Wilson (Secretary.)

After the reading of the notice calling the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1909 having been in your hands for some days, I presume you will follow the usual custom and permit them to be taken as read. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of trade during the past year, more especially the Import trade, the result of the operations of the Company for the last twelve months shews some improvement on the net earnings of the previous year, the Credit Balance of Working Account transferred to Profit and Loss a/c being Tls. 122,314.44 as against Tls. 112,001.09 in 1908, and but for the large falling off in the quantity of Goods landed, this sum would have been considerably augmented, as it is this branch of our business which is the more profitable to the Company. The Export business on the other hand shews a large increase in the quantities shipped off, but the expenses connected with same are very heavy and the margin for profit is exceedingly moderate.

In August last interim dividends of 3½% on the Preference Shares and 2% on the Ordinary Shares were paid, absorbing Tls. 47,500 and deducting this amount from the above Balance of Profit and Loss a/c, there now remains for appropriation the sum of Tls. 89,170.43 which the Directors recommend should be distributed as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final Dividend of 3½% on 10,000 Preference Shares	17,500.00
To pay a final Dividend of 3% on 20,000 Ordinary Shares	30,000.00
To write off for Depreciation	30,000.00
To carry forward to New a/c	11,670.43

During the year the entire fleet has been kept in excellent condition, the Tugs, Launches and Lighters have been docked and painted when necessary, and all repairs executed as required, the whole cost of same being charged to working account. At the suggestion of some of our Constituents a Branch of the Company was started at Hankow as an experiment, and although the competition met with was very keen, the result has not been unsatisfactory, a small credit balance, and above all expenses, being earned; the directors propose to continue the business for another year and as our principal opponents have retired from the field, it is hoped a far better showing will be made for this period. During the year an addition of 10 Steel Lighters of 60 Tons each have been built and have proved very useful in carrying on the Company's work. I think this is all I have to say with reference to the Report and Accounts, but before putting a resolution to you that they be accepted and passed I shall be pleased to answer any questions Shareholders may desire to ask.

No questions were asked.

The report and accounts were then adopted on the proposition of the Chairman seconded Mr. Michelau.

The Chairman then proposed, that the directors be authorised to appropriate the amount at their disposal viz. Tls. 89,170.43 as follows:—

	Tls.
To a final Dividend of 3½% on 10,000 Preference Share	17,500.00
To a Final Dividend of 3% on 20,000 Ordinary Shares	30,000.00
To write off for Depreciation	30,000.00
To carry forward	11,670.43
Tls.	89,170.43

Mr. Such seconded.

Mr. Prentice—Supposing the resolution reducing the capital is carried. Why should we write of Tls. 30,000 for depreciation?

The Chairman—I will explain later, at the extraordinary meeting.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Buyers proposed and Mr. Meyer seconded the re-election of Messrs. Michelau and Manchan as directors.

Mr. Osborne—If we are going to re-organise the company and not have more than five directors? It seems to me a very funny arrangement.

The Chairman—The other resolution has not been passed. It is customary at an annual meeting to re-elect directors, and if the resolution to be proposed later is carried it will remain for the directors to decide who shall retire.

The motion was then carried, and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors on the proposition of Mr. B. A. Clarke seconded by Mr. Morrison.

Mr. MacGregor—I rise with a certain amount of diffidence to propose a resolution which I have sent in, but I feel it is simply absurd that we should have eight directors drawing very high remuneration, in fact there is no other Company here that has got anything like the number of directors, and our interests are practically similar. Therefore, I move "That under Article 97 it is hereby resolved, that, until otherwise determined, the number of directors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve and that the qualification of every Director shall be the holding in his own right, or, if he be a partner in a firm, his firm holding, or his and his firm together holding, not less than twenty shares. Two members of one firm shall not be Directors at the same time."

Mr. Osborne—I presume this will require an alteration in the Articles of Association?

The Legal Adviser (Mr. W. A. C. Platt)—No.

The Chairman—We were advised by Mr. Platt that it would simplify matters if Mr. MacGregor would alter the wording of the first part of the resolution viz. "That under Art. 97 it is hereby resolved etc." This resolution will not require confirming, at a subsequent meeting. On behalf of the directors I may say we all admit that 8 directors is a rather large number but the secret of that is that when the company was first started it was composed of three companies, and twelve directors from those three companies were elected directors of the new company. From 12 the number has been diminished to 8 by resignation and not filling up vacancies when they occurred. I must say there is a great deal of common sense in what Mr. MacGregor said that 8 directors is a cumbersome number, and I have no doubt it can be arranged that certain of the directors should retire. The thing to be taken into consideration is that some of the directors contribute a large proportion of the company's business, and it would be undesirable that those gentlemen should retire. On the contrary it is desirable in the interests of the company that they should remain. Therefore, I think, if this resolution is carried you had better leave it to the present directors to arrange amongst themselves as to who shall retire. I don't think Mr. MacGregor means this as a vote of censure. It is certainly a very unfortunate state of affairs, but I don't think there has been any neglect in the company's business as I will explain later on.

Mr. Osborne—I quite agree with your remarks that there is no censure on the board of management whatever, but judging from my experience, gentlemen on a board sometimes do not manage to contribute business; that is to say business will come along if they are on the board or not. If the company is in a position to carry on its business in a proper way the business comes to the company, and although it is advisable to have good men on the board who can possibly influence I don't think they will do very much in that way.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Walker was carried, the Chairman stating that of course the directors were not voting on this question.

Mr. MacGregor—The next resolution I have to propose is: "That under Art. 97 it is hereby resolved that until otherwise determined, the remuneration of the directors shall be Tls. 500 each per annum." I am sure that when the company is in a more flourishing state we will be able to increase the remuneration, but I think we have had to cut our cloth and I think you should also.

Mr. Osborne—I propose an amendment "that the remuneration of the directors shall be the yearly sum of Tls. 2,500, divided among them in proportion to their respective attendances at board meetings during the year, or otherwise as the board may determine from time to time." I have had some experience in these things and I need scarcely point out that those gentlemen who attend to their duties should be paid for it. That is the prime motive of my suggesting this amendment.

Mr. MacGregor agreed to accept the amendment as a substantive proposition, and Mr. Osborne having seconded, the motion was carried.

This concluded the business to the annual meeting, and an extraordinary meeting was then held to consider the following resolution:

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Shanghai Tls. 1,500,000 (divided into 10,000 preference shares of Tls. 50 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 50 each) to Shanghai Tls. 1,000,000 (divided into 10,000 preference shares of Tls. 50 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 25 each) and that such reduction be effected by cancelling paid up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Tls. 25 per share on each of the ordinary shares and by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from Tls. 50 to Tls. 25 each."

Mr. Prentice—May I ask how many shares are represented at this meeting?

Mr. Wheelock—There is a quorum.

Mr. Prentice—But we must know how many shares are represented.

After a pause the Chairman announced that 6,479 shares were represented.

Speaking on the resolution, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—As you are aware this meeting has been called for the purpose of passing, if you see fit, a resolution that has already been in your hands for some time, namely, to reduce the Capital of this Company from Tls. 1,500,000.00 to Tls. 1,000,000.00, and in order to effect this reduction, to change the nominal value of the ordinary shares from Tls. 50.00 to Tls. 25.00 each. This may be considered a very drastic step to take, but in reality it is little more than a book entry to all intents and purposes and the reasons for taking this step are as follows: The present Company was formed as of the 1st January, 1903, and is composed of three other Companies: The Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., the Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. of Shanghai and the Shanghai Tug Boat Co. For some time previous to the formation of the present Company the two former Companies mentioned above were working under a Pool Agreement, but the Tug Boat Company was on its own account. During 1902 a telegram was received from Home, making a firm offer, in cash, for the Tug Boat Company, which at that time was paying over 21% per annum in dividends. To the other two Companies it seemed a great pity that a Shanghai Company should pass into the hands of foreign interests, apart from the fact that opposition would be sure to spring up. It was then that the idea was conceived of amalgamating the three Companies into one, the present Company. The Tug Boat Company was wealthy at the time, but the price offered was most tempting, and as a natural result that Company held out for a lion's share of the new shares in the present Company. The other two Companies at the time were doing very well and paying large dividends, and naturally did not wish to be let out, and certainly would not come in on the par value basis of their shares. The shares of the Companies at the time were quoted on the market at the following approximate prices:—

	par value Tls. 100 quoted at Tls.
Shanghai Tug Boat Co.	330
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	165
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	165

The result was, Gentlemen, that the present Company was formed on a 7% basis, and thus was largely over capitalized. At the time of the amalgamation the total amount at which the respective fleets of the three Companies stood on the books of those Companies was Tls. 843,712.65. This sum appeared on their Balance Sheets of the 31st December 1902. The present Company started as of the 1st January 1903, and the sum appearing on its books as of that date, representing the value of the fleet taken over from the three Companies, was Tls. 1,318,880.04, or an inflation of value of Tls. 495,167.39. This inflation of value should undoubtedly have been put straight away to a "Goodwill Account" and if that had been done there would have been no occasion for this meeting to-day. The fact remains, however, that this was not done, and this error we are now trying to rectify. The value of our fleet as it now stands upon our books as of the 31st December last is Tls. 1,772,548.94, and a conservative estimate, perhaps over-conservative, makes this valuation Tls. 615,948.94 too high, or since you have passed our accounts for the year and written off Tls. 30,000.00 more, Tls. 583,948.94 too high. This state of affairs that I have just described has been known to your Directors for some time, and perhaps it would have been better if you had been apprised of the situation before this. The only excuse you Directors have is that, on learning of this state of affairs, business was showing signs of improvement and it was hoped that large amounts might be written off every year out of profits. In this as you know we have been disappointed, business during the last three years having been unprecedently bad, and now the time has come when the situation must be faced, and in our opinion by far the wisest course to pursue is to reduce our capital as suggested and put the Company in a sound position. We would like it understood, Gentlemen, that the difference between the actual and book value of your fleet has been in no way due to negligence or mismanagement of your property. I think you will agree with this statement when I tell you that, on this last valuation of the fleet, Tls. 1,158,600.00, we have, during the last seven years, paid over 11% in dividends, and during the same time our dividends on your ordinary shares have averaged, including this last year 1909, 7.8%, and of course the regular 7% has always been paid on the Preference Shares. The total of dividends paid during that time come to Tls. 795,000.00. Besides this we have spent since the formation of the Company Tls. 344,620.00 in repairs and upkeep, or an average of over Tls. 50,000.00 per year, and have written off for depreciation in direct and indirect ways, roughly Tls. 200,000.00. This reduction of our Capital will in no way affect the earning power of the Company and should not affect the market value of your shares, for it should make little difference whether one has a Tls. 50.00 share on a 7% basis, or a Tls. 25.00 share on a 14% basis and we hope to pay this latter dividend this year.

Before proposing the resolution I will be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. Macray seconded the resolution, and no questions being asked, it was put to the meeting and carried.

The meeting then terminated.

MURDER AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

WELL-DRESSED WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN A NULLAH.

6th inst.

Details of a mysterious case of murder have come to hand. Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning, the dead body of a well-dressed Chinese woman was discovered in a nullah at Shau-ki-wan. A quantity of jewellery was found on the woman's body at the time of the gruesome discovery, so this fact eliminates any theory that robbery was the motive which led to the crime; but as there are good grounds for supposing that the murdered person was either a kept woman or a member of the unfortunate class, jealousy or revenge seems more likely to have been the cause of the tragedy. It is surmised by those who are in a position to judge that the woman was thrown into the water and the corpse was afterwards washed down into the nullah. The Police are making a minute investigation of the circumstances attending the tragedy but at the time of writing nothing has been discovered to throw suspicion on any party and neither has the woman been identified.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

A YEAR'S REVIEW.

We publish below the speech delivered by the chairman at the annual general meeting (adjourned) of the Stock Exchange on March 29th. Mr. A. L. Anderson said:—

Before I ask you to pass these accounts I wish to say a few words regarding the future of the Stock Exchange.

The past years, while entailing upon us heavy expenses in the transition to this building has brought us in a larger income in entrance-fees than we are likely to receive in any similar term, for the reason that there are fewer vacancies left and no large numbers of resignations is probable. It will be for the incoming Committee to fix amount of the entrance-fee for the ensuing twelve months, and in passing I wish to say that, in my opinion, this might be doubled even trebled.

It appears to me that money derived from this source should not be used for current expenses, but should be set aside to capital account, to be used as I shall presently describe, and after drawing your attention to the fact that in no year has the amount of subscriptions been sufficient to pay for the upkeep of the Exchange, I would urge on you the advisability of increasing the monthly subscription. I may mention that the working expenses during this year will be largely increased.

Gentlemen, I need not tell you that a very much larger amount of capital is now invested in the securities passing through our hands than ever before, and as we have apparently interested new sources of wealth it is impossible to predict the dimensions to which the share-market here may grow. As some of you are aware, competition with London has already taken place, and something like a race between the white money of the yellowman, and the yellow money of the white man occurred.

With the large number of new flotations which this influx is certain to induce, it will be the duty of future committees to protect the interests of our clients, and thereby our own, by carefully considering every application for inclusion in our official quotations, and in this sense, anything which tends to increase the weight and authority of the committee will make for good to the investing public. Let me remind you that according to Article 3 in our Memorandum of Association, we are banded together to "establish just and equitable principles in the stock and share market at Shanghai" and Article 5 "to promote measures for the protection of the business and persons engaged therein."

The more senior members among you can appreciate the changes which have taken place in our method of working, and, if you will allow me to say so, in the standing of the members. And in this connection I need only say that the committee's decisions have several times been sought by members of the general public and arbitrations arranged and disputes settled by this means.

This, however, says nothing more than that we have moved with the times, have in fact, grown up with the place. But, gentlemen, the times are moving now very much faster, and our present business methods must be changed, and changed at once. I venture to repeat what I urged on you some five years ago—a clearing-house must be established, or, no contracts made for more than four weeks ahead. The unnecessary risk, unnecessary expense, and unnecessary labour which the clearing of March 23rd devolved upon us, and not upon us alone cannot be allowed to happen again, and in my opinion it should be the first duty of the incoming Committee to adopt new methods of clearance. To this I will add that if the change does not come from inside the House, it will come from the outside.

Our capital account now contains some Tls. 30,000, and this will, I hope, be augmented by entrance-fees and registration-fee to be paid by new companies applying after April 1st—will go into capital account, and as Article 6 says that the income of the Exchange shall be applied to the promotion of the objects of Exchange, and no portion shall be paid to any member, I feel sure that those upon whom the charge may fall will understand that it is made not for the pecuniary good of the members, but as a means of strengthening the Exchange itself, and thereby more effectually protecting the interests of the investing public.

This sum of Tls. 30,000 could form a nucleus or rather margin, to which could be added some Tls. 50,000 which we could raise amongst ourselves against 6 per cent debentures, and with this we could erect a four or five-storey building on a building-lease, and let superfluous space as offices, or apartments.

For a reason which I have already given, for the standing of an institution which according to one estimate, turned over 100 millions in securities in one day, for the more convenient transaction of business, more space for the part of the clearing-house, which will resulting come, we should have [illegible] China Grass.

Serious Assault at Yau-ma-ti.

COPPERSMITH'S DYING DEPOSITION TAKEN.

SAD SEQUEL TO A GUILD DISPUTE.

7th inst.

The past week has been remarkable for the unusual number of serious assaults that have taken place. Only the other day, the Police were informed of a shocking affair which occurred in Des Vœux Road, when an Indian watchman, who boldly tried to put himself between a fleeing Chinese armed robber and freedom, was savagely attacked with a knife by the desperate character, whose escape he tried to check single-handed, and yesterday the unpleasant duty devolved upon us of recording the unfortunate Indian's death in hospital. For this reason, the news that another man, this time a Chinaman, has most probably received his death-blow as the result of a trivial quarrel will come upon the public with startling suddenness. Without further digressing from the subject, it may be as well to describe the details of an occurrence which is expected to develop into a tragedy. It appears that on Saturday last, the unfortunate individual now lying in hospital in a precarious condition, arrived from Macao in company of another coppersmith and shortly after their arrival took up their quarters in a house in Shanghai Street, Yaumati. On Tuesday last, three men engaged in the same trade visited the victim of the assault and requested him to advance the sum of $30 as his subscription for their guild. This the man declined to do, as he said he had no money, whereupon an altercation ensued, during which the three men and some others who joined in the squabble stabbed their obdurate compatriot. Whether the man who committed the deed was aware at the time of the serious consequences that were to follow is a moot point, but the fact remains that the victim fell down in an unconscious condition as a direct result of the blow. He was later removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where shortly after eight o'clock last night, his dying deposition was taken by Mr. E. R. Hallifax First Police Magistrate. This morning, one of the man's alleged assailants, was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, with common assault. Inspector Macdonald, of Yau-ma-ti Police Station, prosecuted and Mr. K. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. Inspector Macdonald intimated to his Worship that he would probably apply for leave to amend the charge to one of cutting and wounding with intent to murder and the prisoner was formally remanded.

INCONSISTENCY AND INCONSIDERATION.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN PERAK.

Consistency, apparently, is not a strong point with sundry good folks of Ipoh. They got up, the other day, a monster memorial praying for the removal of the district head quarters from pretty little Batu Gajah to odoriferous Ipoh, and made light of all considerations of loss and cost involved in the unnecessary and unusual movement proposed, to the state exchequer. They now object, on the same despised principle, the advent of the Christian Brothers into the district to take over the little English school, founded by Malaipetumal Pillay, at the former station, and possibly, later on to establish, on a larger scale, one of their well-known admirable and beneficient institutions at Ipoh, to the further advancement and aggrandisement of the Hub.

To understand the subject better it is necessary one should study the Ipoh paper a bit, and this is what our contemporary has to say in connection with the matter.

> We understand that Brother James, Brother Director of St. Xavier's School, Penang, who recently visited Kinta, came with the object of making arrangements for the Roman Catholic mission to take over the small school at Batu Gajah known as the English School. The news that a 'Brothers' School, as such institutions are known, is to open in Kinta, will be received with mixed feelings by the Principals of Anderson School and the Anglo-Chinese School, for with a footing at Batu Gajah, it would not be long before the Roman Catholic Mission will contemplate establishing a school in Ipoh. Now we have no quarrel with the excellent educational work done in Malaya by the Roman Catholic Mission, but we think that it is a pity, *taking into account the large sum that was spent in erecting the Government School, here that a rival school should come into the District*, and the more so when it is generally known that both the local schools have not the number of scholars they have *accommodation* for. If the Roman Catholic Mission is to be allowed to open a school in Kinta it should be stipulated that the school should be a preparatory school only teaching up to standard IV., and thus act as a feeder for the expensive Government school and the old established Anglo-Chinese School. It may also be mentioned that boys from Batu Gajah have helped a lot to swell the attendance at the Ipoh schools.

The italics are ours. Now it is no secret that large sums of money, far larger—many times larger—than Anderson School has cost, have been spent on Batu Gajah and its buildings. This fact is well-known to the good people of Ipoh, and if it was not, H.E. Sir John Anderson, in his reply to their memorial, has been at some pains to bring it home to them, and yet, they were not satisfied and keep crying for the moon, like babies. They would now feign sacrifice little children of Batu Gajah as they tried to their parents and guardians, by depriving the youngsters, whose only fault is that they were born and are bred at Batu Gajah, of the only means that is likely to give them the foundations for a good education. Is this kind—is it consistent?

They may have accommodation in their two schools at Ipoh for the scholars, but it is a notorious fact that they have not an inch of ground available for the accommodation of the various offices and officials they would have removed to their own town from Batu Gajah, except, perhaps, what they would sell at their own price to the state. Still they insisted on both being removed to save themselves a trip occasionally to Batu Gajah on business, but they would have the little mites of that station trot up and down daily to Ipoh for their schooling. Could there be anything more selfish, more inconsiderate?

The suggestion that the Brothers School should act as a feeder to the 'expensive' Government School etc. is decidedly rich. Our contemporary must have an extraordinary notion of the capabilities of the teaching staff of the latter to demand the limitations he does. Personally, we welcome the advent of the Brothers in Perak, and wish them every success not only at Batu Gajah, but at other centres wherever they may elect to prosecute their labour of love.—*Perak Pioneer.*

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THIRD ROUND.

7th inst.

Again last night the V.R.C. Gymnasium was pretty well crowded with interested spectators to witness the third round matches for the amateur championship. The first match was that of

MELVIN *vs.* BISHOP.

This was the closest match seen so far in the competition. Some good strokes were made; the highest break was one of 19 by Melvin. The half way score was Melvin 215 Bishop 161. The latter picked up well at the end but failed to outscore his opponent. When Melvin finished his 500 Bishop was left at 417.

The best breaks were: Melvin, 20, 19, 17, 19, 23, 18, 18, and 39. Bishop 22, 19, 17, 19, and 20.

The other match was that of

COOPER *vs.* LASKBROOKE.

This was a very poor and slow game, the biggest break was a 20 by Laskbrooke. Cooper won the game by 71 points. The good breaks were: Cooper, 18, 18, and 16, Laikbrooke 15, 18 and 20.

To-night's matches will be:—

McLennan *vs* Slater.

Yvanovich *vs* Cameron.

ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS ON CHINESE.

In the Straits Settlements Medical Report for the year 1908 Dr. W. G. Ellis, in his report on the lunatic asylum under his charge, refers to the increasing prevalence of alcoholic insanity amongst the Chinese. Besides the ordinary forms of alcoholic insanity, cases of a different type are referred to, which call for comment. These abnormal forms of "alcoholic insanity" are described as of an acutely maniacal type, followed in from one to six weeks by rapid recovery. The cause of the condition is invariably traceable to a debauch in which so-called "brandy" (or whisky) was drunk until unconsciousness supervened, the sufferer only regaining his senses after a stay of from one to six weeks in the lunatic asylum. The mental condition was not that of delirium tremens, nor were the men either chronic drunkards or addicted to alcohol. "The changeable hallucinatory symptoms, the intense fear, the nocturnal exacerbations, obvious signs of delirium tremens, were wanting in these cases. Three had grandiose delusions, two suffered from delusions of persecution not strongly pronounced, one was verging on dementia, and but one was in any way violent or markedly excitable."

The condition described is no doubt due to the consumption of spirits (be they named brandy or whisky) of a kind which finds its way to the Far East all too frequently. For many years now spirits have been imported and sold in the Far Eastern ports without any import duty on alcohol in any form. This, of course, of itself allows of a cheaper price being paid for wines and spirits, but it also opens the way for the introduction of inferior spirit under various names and made from any material except the legitimate medium of which it bears the name.

FRENCH BRANDY,

which never saw either France or the grape, and Scotch whisky which neither Scotland nor Scottish barley had any share in producing are sold everywhere in the Far East. A label bearing the legend, "Fine old Scotch whisky, made in Germany"—showing, moreover, a Scot in full Highland dress—is a feature of many of these impositions. This liquor, sold at 1s. a bottle, or one dollar and a half a case of twelve bottles, is mostly consumed by sailors in and at the Treaty Ports of China and by soldiers in garrisons, and the effects are frequently seen in the streets of these ports. A glass or two of this abomination only is sufficient to create a form of "cerebral upset" which is not one we associate with drunkenness from ordinary spirits, but one of poisoning of a sort with which we are unfamiliar.

It is sad to say so, but Germany, and especially Hamburg, must bear the blame for the issue of this form of poisoning, for it is invariably to that country that the

SOURCE OF THE POISON

is assigned and mostly confessedly so, for does not the label "made in Germany" declare it? Modern chemistry has no doubt made great strides, and the German chemist stands out prominently in scientific circles as occupying the front rank. It would seem, however, that the noblest of sciences may be turned to evil ends in the hands of unscrupulous people, and the manufacturer and the purveyors of these brands of spirits must be so regarded. In London not so long ago a Hamburg wine merchant declared in a court of law that he had sold 3,000,000 bottles of Hock in England that never knew the grape—a fitting companion to the

"FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY"

emanating from the same place. Unfortunately chemistry, and German chemistry in particular seems at the present day to be devoting its energies to the preparation of substitutes for natural products, and to the preparation of artificial compounds of doubtful benefit. Now it is a substitute for indigo that, quite legitimately, engages the chemist, now it is artificial rubber, artificial quinine, and other substitutes for natural drugs, composite foods and poisonous drinks which engage his attention. It cannot be said that the production of some of these laboratory compounds is

AN ENNOBLING AIM,

and the modern satellites, under the cloak of the great science of chemistry, with their "just as good preparations," are in danger of traducing science and prostituting chemistry. That such methods may be fair in the field of commercial competition we cannot discuss; but, although the consumer and the merchant are content therewith, that does not justify scientific chemists disgracing their calling. For the quality of the food drink of the people medical men are ultimately responsible, and it behoves them to interfere and to deal with the problem of chemical substitutes in a way which will curb these unscrupulous producers of materials which tend to lead to the lunatic asylum, and to cause mental ailments of a kind hitherto unknown.

Dr. Ellis, in his report, ends his remarks as follows: "What the *finals* of the present agitation as to the consumption of opium in Asia will be is yet to be learnt, but if cheap alcohol takes its place I dread to imagine the results."

The abolition of the consumption of opium in China seems to be the opportunity of the producers of "French brandy" at a shilling a bottle and of "Highland whisky" at one dollar and a half a case. Unless this matter is dealt with in a masterly fashion, we will find that all our efforts for good will prove fruitless, and that for opium-smoking we are allowing of the introduction of a poison even more destructive from the public health point of view.—*Journal of Tropical Medicine.*

A RENT collector by name of Li Tis Fan was fined $10 for failing to stamp receipts for amounts collected in excess of $10. The fine was paid.

AN IMPRISONED DEBTOR.

CLAIM BY A JEWELLER.

8th inst.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Police Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mohideen Thaha, jeweller, of d'Aguilar Street, sued Alex. Almazoff for $745 for goods sold.

His Lordship (To defendant)—Do you admit the debt?—Yes, sir.

Why don't you pay it?—I'm at present in gaol for debts incurred in connection with the Salon Cinematograph, and I'll try to pay the money as soon as I come out of gaol.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

7th inst.

The R. A. held their sports yesterday afternoon at the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon. There was a large crowd of spectators, and the meeting was a complete success. The Band of the 13th Rajputs played excellent music during the afternoon. The R. A.'s pipers were also present. Considerable merriment was provided by a couple of clowns who kept the children in roars of laughter by their antics.

The officials were:—Committee:—Capt. D. Clapham (President), Capt. G. E. Garnett, Lieut. I. Beaton, Lieut. A. W. Chapman. Sub-Committee:—R. S. Major White, Corpl. Freeman, 87 Co., U. S. M. Race, 83 Co., Corpl. Hutchings, 88 Co. Judges—Lieut. H. G. Bagnall and Lieut. F. W. Thicknesse. Starter—Capt. G. E. Garnett.

The results of the various events were as follows:—

LONG JUMP.

Cp. Freeman	1
Gunner Wiltshire	2
Gunner Golding	3

Freeman won this, covering 18 feet 1 in.

ONE MILE.

Gunner Lockett	1
Gunner Ansell } Gunner Swain }	2

This race brought out ten competitors. Lockett won easily, with Ansell and Swain dead heat for second place.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

Gunner Salmon (32 ft. 5 in.)	1
Sergt. Cooper	2
C.S.M. Wray	3

RANK AND FILE N.C.O.'s RACE. 200 yards.

Bm. Crump	1
Cp. Freeman	2
Bm. Nash	3

HIGH JUMP.

Bm. Johncock (5ft. 2in)	1
Bm. Boore	2
Gunner Jones	3

RELAY RACE, R.G.A. Four men per team.

87th Company	1
83rd Company	2

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL

Gunner Desmond	1
Gunner Jones	2
Gunner Ryan	3

Distance 93½ feet.

100 YARDS FINAL.

Bm. Crump	1
Gunner Wiltshire	2
Cp. Freeman } Gunner Desmond }	3

This was a grand race, only a very small margin separating the first three men. The first and second places were won by a touch, whilst a dead heat resulted for third place.

BOOTS RACE. Competitors to finish with their own boots on, laced up.

Gunner Mansell	1
Bm. Crump	2
Gunner Defee	3

TUG OF WAR. Semi-Final.

87th Company pulled over the 88th men easily.

ONE MILE. Open to Royal Navy, European Garrison, and Police.

This event brought out seven starters, Marsh kept up a hot pace in the first two laps and had a lead of about 50 yards, with Sturdy second and Andrews third. In the third lap Marsh dropped out. Andrews took the lead with Sturdy pressing strong. Andrews won by about ten yards, with Sturdy second and Tester third.

HALF MILE.

Gunner Luckett	1
Gunner Swain	2
Gunner Desmond	3

SERGEANTS' RACE. 200 yards Handicap. 1 yard start for every year or part of a year, over 10 years man's service; 2 yards' start for every year or part of a year over 15 years man's service.

C.S.M. Wray	1
Sergt. McCartney	2
Wray won easily.	

120 YARDS HURDLE FINAL.

Cp. Freeman	1
Gunner Golding	2
Bm. Moore	3

SACK RACE.

Bm. Robinson	1
Gunner Old	2
Gunner Skegg	3

RELAY RACE. Open to teams of 4 men from any Native Company in the Garrison. Each man to run quarter mile.

5 Co., H. K. S. B.	1
3 Co., H. K. S. B.	2
2 Co., H. K. S. B.	3

VETERANS' RACE. Below the rank of Sergeant. 220 yards. 12 years service. 1 yard start for every year, or part of a year, man's service, over 12 years. 2 yards start for every year, or part of a year, man's service, over 12 16 years.

Cp. Freeman	1
Gunner Greenwood	2
Gunner Weatherall	3

OBSTACLE RACE, cross country.

Gunner Ansell	1
Gunner Luckett	2
Gunner Burnett	3

OFFICERS RACE. Open. 120 yards handicap 1 yards start for every year, or part of a year, over 8 years service. Previous winners penalised 4 yards.

Lt. H. S. Thomson	1.

This event brought out over thirty starters. Before half way was covered a good few of the men collided and landed on the ground. The race was an amusing one and contributed much to the sport of the afternoon.

TUG-OF-WAR. H.K.S.B. Final.

3 Coy. beat 2 Coy.

This pull lasted for 22 minutes. A record.

TUG OF WAR. R.G.A. 110 Stones. Final. 83rd Co beat 88th Co.

TUG OF WAR. R.G.A. Catch Weights, Final 83rd Co, beat 87th Co.

440 YARDS FLEET RACE.

Bm. Crump	1
Gunner Wiltshire	2
Cp. Freeman	3

CONSOLATION RACE. 200 Yards. Open to all unplaced competitors, R.G.A.

Kinsella	1
Watts	2
Trubbard	3

This concluded the sports.

A EUROPEAN'S DEFALCATIONS.

EX SWATOW CONSTABLE WILL UNDERGO PUNISHMENT AT HONGKONG.

6th inst.

By the s.s. *Haimun* this morning, the man J. W. Cross, formerly a constable in the employ of the British Consulate at Swatow, arrived in charge of Detective-Sergeant Terrett and was immediately taken to the Central Police Station. Shortly afterwards, the committal warrant was made out and prisoner was received by the Victoria Gaol authorities, Hongkong having been appointed the venue where prisoner is to serve his time.

It will be remembered that some two months ago, prisoner was arrested at Swatow for defalcations of some amounting in all to $5,700 and a day or two ago prisoner was found guilty of the charges preferred against him. The Judge in passing sentence said that he took into consideration the fact that prisoner had refunded all the money and also that he had assisted the authorities in the work of inspecting the books. He sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THIRD R. UND.

8th inst.

The third round in the above Championship took place last night at the V.R.C. The first match of Slater *vs.* Cameron did not come off owing to both men not putting in an appearance. The second match was that of MCLENNAN *vs* YVANOVICH and proved a good game. At the early stage of the game the scores were very even, and when the 250 mark was passed, Yvanovich had a lead of over 50 points, and this lead he kept on increasing till the finish, when he won with the big margin of 101 points to spare. The best breaks of the evening's play were: Yvanovich, 25, 25, 21, 26, 21 and 30. McLennan's, 12, 15, 14, 29, 17, and 15.

To-night's games will be:—

Theakstone *vs* Leung Kam Kwong.

Carvalho *vs* Pitt.

The latter match promises to be the best in the whole competition, and a grand and even game will be witnessed.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, March 10, contains the following:—

Gold.—Owing to the very large withdrawals (£450,000) in sovereigns for India which took place last Thursday, the Bank of England decided to offer a slight inducement to the Bullion Brokers to secure for them as much as they could of the £600,000 bar gold that arrived from the Cape and India. The result was eminently satisfactory, as the Bank was able to obtain close on £500,000, the greater part of which would otherwise have gone to the Continent. This £500,000 included about £150,000 which was held over from last week.

The demand for small gold bars for India continues on a very large scale; the amount to be shipped this week is £215,000. The shipment of sovereigns to Paris will not continue much longer.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

March 4, £ 14,000 in bar gold.
" 7, £150,000 " "
" 7, 9,000 " sovereigns from Australia.
" 7, 30,000 " sovereigns from South America.
" 8, 93,000 " bar gold.
" 9, 184,000 " " "

Withdrawals were made as under:—

March 3, £450,000 in sov. for India.
" 3, 262,000 " " Paris.
" 3, 50,000 " " River Plate.
" 3, 100,000 " " Egypt.
" 3, 50,000 " sov. for Montevideo.
" 4, 100,000 " sov. for Egypt.
" 8, 10,000 " set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.
" 9, £ 40,000 in sov. for South America.
" 9, " 40,000 in sovereigns for Continent.

The net outflow for the week amounted to £616,000.

The demand for sovereigns for India has fallen off considerably, and only about £185,000 are going this week.

Silver.—During the greater part of the month of February the market showed considerable steadiness. Prices fluctuated between 23 5/8d. and 24 1/8d, the highest quotation of the month. On the announcement received from India on the 25th ultimo, that an extra import duty had been imposed on silver, the price fell away to 23 7.16d., and continued to droop until 25 5.16d., the lowest price of the month, was reached on the 28th. The averages work out 23.7/16 for cash and 23 8.32d 2 mts.

When we wrote our last week's letter, the market was anxiously awaiting the decision of the Indian Government as to whether the £450,000 of silver, which arrived at the port of Bombay at 6 o'clock in the morning of the date of the announcement of the increased duty, would be allowed to enter India on the old conditions, or whether it would have to submit to the new conditions. This question has now been settled, and the full duty of 4d per oz has been demanded and paid. It appears that the loss will fall on the dealers in the Bombay Bazars who bought the silver from the importers at a price ex duty, and not on the shippers.

Meanwhile, the Bombay price has been gradually improving, and is to-day 58½, while in London, the daily prices show very little alteration from those current last week; the averages are 24.406 for cash and 23.458 for 2 mos, against 23.343 and 23.385 last week.

We have not changed our opinion that the Bombay Bazaar will shortly resume its purchases as if nothing out of the way had occurred.

China remains fairly active and buys at any decline, while at a rise, it is liable to take a profit on a small portion of its holdings. A shipment of £40,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, March 11, says:—

The market has been very steady all the week, the price only fluctuating between 23¾d. and 23 7/16d. till to-day, when there has been an advance to 23¾d. Business has been on a large scale, as sellers have been inclined to hold back. Taking into consideration that no silver has been bought for shipment to India during the past few weeks, it is satisfactory to note how easily a moderate demand from China has been sufficient to keep the market steady. As the bazaars may be expected to resume their usual absorption of silver before very long, there seems reason to hope for a gradual recovery to about the level which ruled before the imposition of the increased import duty in India.

The Bank of England, by paying a small premium, has secured all this week's arrivals of Bar Gold in addition to what was left over from last week, the amount received being about £600,000. The withdrawals of sovereigns during the week amount to £351,000, of which £185,000 were for India and £100,000 for Egypt.

DISPUTE BETWEEN SHIPPING MEN.

MASTER MARINERS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

8th inst.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. R. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning, when Capt. Medley, Master Mariner, at present residing in the Sailors' Home, charged Capt. Jenkins, Master of the s.s. *Taiwan*, with alleged assault on the 7th March last. Mr. P. S. Dixon prosecuted and Mr. M. R. Harris appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Dixon stated that the defendant was charged with assault committed in the private bar of the Hongkong Hotel on the 7th March last. The complainant was on that date taking a drink and apparently without any provocation, defendant came up and struck the complainant on the cheek. The latter asked the barman to call a policeman but either because he was too busy or for some other reason, the barman refused to do so. Complainant then went up to the Police Station and charged the defendant with assault. At the time it was pointed out to his Worship and his Worship saw the state of complainant's face.

Complainant stated that he was a Master Mariner and was at present unemployed. He had held positions in the China Navigation Company and other Companies. On the 7th March last, he was having refreshment by himself in the private bar of the Hongkong Hotel, when Capt. Jenkins came up to him, and, closing his fist, struck him on the cheek, breaking one of his teeth and driving two others into his lip. He rose and asked the defendant why he had struck him. Defendant replied he had a right to and as witness did not understand the insinuation and as he did not wish to strike back in a hotel, he went and washed his mouth. He asked the barman to call a policeman but as the latter refused he went and charged him himself.

Mr. Harris—You were on the *Aline Warner*, I believe?—Yes.

You were discharged because you used to get drunk?—I went of my own accord.

You discussed the question of drunkenness before you left?—I did not. There was no discussion whatever.

You discussed the question of drunkenness?

Witness (excitedly)—What do you wish to insinuate?

Don't shout. You were also on the *Hoimun*?—Quite right.

You were at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday?—I don't think that has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Dixon—Really, it's quite irrelevant.

You were there?—Yes.

You went there with the object of getting drunk?

Witness (Very loudly)—No, I did not.

Was it a fine night or a rainy night on the 7th of March?—Fine night.

What time?—I didn't take out my watch but it was between 7 and 8 o'clock as far as I know.

Were there any people in the bar who saw Capt. Jenkins strike you?—After I washed my face, I saw some of my friends.

You suddenly discovered that some of your friends were there?—I discovered them after I had washed.

How many people were there altogether?—Thirty people.

Did any of them see Capt. Jenkins strike you?—No, but they saw I had been assaulted.

Have you been able to get any of those people as witnesses?—No, they are people I don't know and I did not like them to be mixed up in this case.

You haven't been able to get any of them?—I've got two.

How long have you been a Master Mariner?—Seventeen years in one service.

In actual command?—Yes.

Were you ever in actual command on the China coast?—No.

Why?—Because I couldn't obtain employment.

Do you owe any money to the defendant?—Excuse me, he owes me.

Oh, he owes you?—He gave me $10 and I gave him back $20.

Were you standing up when the defendant came up to you?—No, I was sitting down. Defendant was standing up.

Defendant says you attempted to strike him first?—I could not. I was sitting down.

Would you have struck the defendant had you been standing up?—I wouldn't have liked to strike back in a hotel but I daresay I would have struck him had I been standing up because there's no reason why a man should strike another without any provocation. It may be insinuated that I was the worse for liquor but I was not. I was naturally very excited. The only reason for the assault which suggests itself to me is because defendant knew that I was going to be one of the witnesses against him in a slander action brought against him by Fisher in the Summary Court.

Mr. Thomas Ivers, Third Engineer of the s.s. *Zafiro*, spoke to witnessing an altercation between Jenkins and Medley over some money matter. The complainant came up to him and showed him his mouth, which at the time was bleeding.

Mr. Harris—Were there any policemen at the bar?—Yes.

Here was the complainant whose face is supposed to have been half murdered and the Police did not think fit to interfere?—As a matter of fact, I don't know if there were any policemen. I was told so.

Oh, you were told, so?—Yes.

Mr. Thomson, of the Hongkong Hotel, stated that at 11.15 p.m. on the 7th March the No. 1 boy of the private bar sent for him and said something about being told not to serve a certain customer in the private but in the public bar. He went downstairs, when Medley asked him to send for a policeman, but he told him that as he did not actually see him struck to call one himself. His face was slightly disfigured and he himself was not strictly sober. When he went down, he saw Jenkins sitting down in the company of the last witness about three yards away from the complainant. Jenkins and Medley were having a discussion over some money matter. Medley asked witness to send for the manager but he told him to do so himself by sending up his card with the counter-boy. Complainant did not send for a policeman.

Mr. Harris at this point stated that the defence was quite prepared to go to the length of saying that Capt. Jenkins had struck the defendant but it was done in self-defence and the blow was of a slight character. Medley was the worse for liquor and attempted to strike Jenkins first. It was more or less a trumped-up case brought at the instigation of Fisher, who had been concerned in the slander action. The evidence for the prosecution was conflicting. Complainant declared there were thirty people in the bar at the time the alleged assault was committed, whereas the nearest they could get to that number was fifteen, according to the story of Mr. Thomson.

Capt. Jenkins stated that he had been a Master Mariner for about thirty years. He had been in command for at least twenty years and had never been discharged from any ship. He was engaged on the China coast for the last fourteen months and was at present Master of the s.s. *Taiwan*. On the night in question, he saw Medley in the private bar of the Hongkong Hotel and thought he might as well try and obtain some money which he had lent the complainant. He went up to the complainant and asked him for his money. Medley attempted to assault him and he struck him in self-defence. After that Medley went about singing for a policeman. There were about fifteen people in the bar. Witness stayed in the bar till eleven o'clock and did not see Medley again that night.

Mr. Dixon—You inflicted a rather serious blow on complainant's face?—No.

The mouth was covered with blood?—No, it merely trickled.

It was a nasty blow?—I don't think so.

But I saw his face the next morning?—You are asking me a question.

It was a nasty blow?—I don't think so.

You knew that complainant was going to be one of the witnesses against you in the slander action?—It is untrue.

You went up to him and said "You are up against me"?—I did not.

If, as you say, complainant attempted to strike you first, don't you think it would have been better to have charged him in the Police Court?—I don't believe in washing dirty linen in Court.

You preferred to fight the matter out?—I'm not much of a pugilist. I don't think so.

A petty officer from H.M.S. *Virago* stated that he saw Jenkins and Medley engaged in a heated discussion on the night in question. Medley struck at Jenkins with his fist but before "you could think very nearly" Jenkins quickly struck Medley in the face, after which Medley went about shouting for the Police. He went up to talk to people as they entered the bar-room but they turned away and went up to the bar.

Further evidence having been called, Mr. Harris addressed his Worship and said Capt. Jenkins was a man whose story could be believed. He described the charge as frivolous and then went on to say that the witnesses for the defence were credible witnesses, while on the other hand complainant had lied in several respects. He asked his Worship to discharge the defendant on the merits of the case and to seriously consider whether it was expedient having regard to the evidence adduced to bound over the defendant to keep the peace, which was the usual practice of the Court in cases of that kind. He asked his Worship not to follow the practice in that case, as the mere fact of a Master Mariner being bound over would most likely lose him his job.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

RIP VAN WINKLE RETURNS.

FORMER ARMS-DEALER ARRESTED.

8th inst.

What is most probably a record in the annals of the Hongkong Police Force was accomplished by Detective-Sergeant Grant yesterday. Some two years ago, a Chinese arms-dealer obtained from W. Schmidt and Company, dealers in arms and ammunition, by means of a forged order purporting to be from a Mr. da Souza, 900 rounds of ammunition. No sooner was the fraud perpetrated than the wily one sought shelter from the relentless arm of the law in his native country. He evidently believed that after the lapse of two years, the Police had quite forgotten the little incident, for about a month ago he returned to the Colony to see whether he could not gull more people. In this he was sadly mistaken, for the Police had been keeping a watchful eye on the possible re-appearance of the swindler and on being seen in the streets yesterday the little mouse was pounced upon by the patient cat in the person of Detective Grant. He was charged this morning and formally remanded.

RAUB AUST. G. M. CO.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 26th March, 1910:—Bukit Koman: Stone crushed 3,457 tons; Gold obtained 1,289 ounces; Average per ton 7.46 dwts.

Bukit Malacca: Stone crushed 703 tons; Gold obtained 86 ounces; Average per ton 2.45 dwts.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st April, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	45' 1½" below overflow	47' 4" below overflow
Tytam Byewash	25' 1" below overflow	26' 9" below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	9' 0½" below overflow	6' 8½" below overflow
Pokfulum	19' 4" below overflow	21' 2½" below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	31' 9" below overflow	41' 1½" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	101,620,000	97,020,000
Tytam Byewash	644,000	275,000
Tytam Intermediate	148,500,000	160,021,000
Pokfulum	25,700,000	22,125,000
Wong-nai-chung	3,199,000	535,000
Total	280,754,000	280,876,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of March.

	1909.	1910.	
Consumption	110,858,000	117,669,000	gallons
Estimated population	208,160	210,060	
Consumption per head per day	17.1	18	gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during March, 1909.

Constant supply by Rider mains up till 7th March.

Intermittent supply to the end of the month 1910.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	27' 2" below overflow	18' 0" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	129,367,000	191,500,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of March:—

	1909.	1910.	
Consumption	25,901,000	39,680,000	gallons
Estimated population	86,000	91,700	
Consumption per head per day	8.8	6.9	gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

H.M. TUG "ATLAS" EN ROUTE TO HONGKONG.

H.M. Tug *Atlas* arrived at Singapore from Chatham and was ordered on the 31st ult. to proceed to Hongkong. She is a vessel of 1,000 tons and carries a crew of 23 men. She left Chatham on January 18.

THE English Mail of the 5th March has been delivered in London.

A RENT-collector was on Friday morning charged with the alleged larceny of $498.40. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of $1,000.

SERGEANT Gordon on Friday prosecuted a Chinaman with being in unlawful possession of a revolver. The man was discharged with a caution, the weapon being confiscated.

AT about 11 o'clock on Friday a Chinaman of about 40 years of age, dropped dead while walking along Connaught Road near the Harbour Office. Death was probably due to heart failure.

A NATIVE was on Wednesday charged with stealing of rope and two drums of zinc from the Naval Yard. The man's story was that he had bought the material from another man. The case was remanded.

PLANTERS throughout the Visayas are busily engaged increasing their sugar acreage and though it is quite improbable that the 300,000 ton limit can be reached, it is probable that the present crop will be doubled next year.

ALL vessels are cautioned not to anchor so as to swing within 200 yards of the dredger working off the reclamation work, Singapore. And any vessel must immediately shift berth if called upon to do so, by the master of the dredger.

A CHINESE was charged in the Police Court on Friday with the larceny of $950 on board the s.s. *Kinshan*. The man stated to the victim that he was empowered to search for opium and exchanged the valuable bundle for one containing a quantity of cash. The case was remanded.

WHILE the s.s. *Aymeric* was leaving port yesterday, she was signalled to stop by a Police launch and on a search being made by the Police officials, 28 stowaways were found secreted in various parts of the ship. The men were charged in the Police Court this afternoon and were awarded three months' hard labour each.

THE managing agents of the Seremban Rubber Estate Co., Ld., report that the entire crop of dry rubber of all grades of the year 1911 (estimated at 380,000 lb. to 400,000 lb.) has been sold at Rs. 6 per lb. delivered in Colombo This is equivalent to a sale in London at 8s. 6d. per lb., approximately.

THE Java Government have moved quickly to the relief of the planters in Deli who had been scared by the discovery that, as the law stood, all their coolie contracts had no binding force whatever. The moment the judges held this view, the Governor-General passed an ordinance validating all the contracts on certain conditions.

EXPERIMENTS are being conducted in Java with wireless telegraph for military purposes. Communication could easily be kept up with ships at sea and with coast places. It was found that mountains formed a serious obstruction to inland communication, but it is hoped to overcome this obstacle by using stronger currents.

A WASHINGTON despatch of March 31, to the *Manila Times*, says:—The matter of the two Japanese spies arrested by the military authorities at Manila is still in the hands of Secretary Dickinson. The latter is directing an inquiry as to the possibility of punishing the men under the laws of the Philippines and will not act until that question is determined.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

A. S. Watson & Co.	$ 50
"O. M."	5
Mr. T. Arima	15
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin	10

THE Bombay Fire Insurance companies have incurred such heavy losses of late over cotton fires that they have decided to cancel all policies on soft cotton. They have also raised their rates in some cases by as much as fifty per cent. The Bombay cotton market is seriously disturbed in consequence.

HERDS of goats and sheep are soon to be sent from the United States to Japan for the use of the Japanese Government in developing stock raising, according to Dr. Iuda Tanamura, dean of animal industry of the University of Tokio, who is at Chicago. He arrived at Chicago on 25th Feb. from the East, where he visited several universities, and after a day or two there he will continue his journey to San Francisco and Japan.

BEFORE Comd. Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, on Friday, Sang Lam, owner of licensed cargo-boat No. 761, prosecuted Wan Kam Shing, master of the steam-launch *Yvonne* for unlawfully disregarding the rules of the road at about 3.20 p.m. on the 5th inst. in the waters of the Colony. After hearing the evidence, His Worship found defendant guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of $20, or six weeks' hard labour.

AMONG the arrivals at Manila on 5th inst. on the steamship *Rubi* from Hongkong were Mr. J. W. Belles and Mrs. Belles. Mr. Belles is the general manager and representative of the Standard Oil Company in the Orient from Bangkok, Siam, to Amoy, China, including Formosa and the Philippines, and comes here on business connected with his company, says the *Cablenews*. Mr. and Mrs Belles are guests at the Bay View Hotel. A fellow-passenger with them from the China coast is Mr. Ludwig Ruprecht, whose father is in charge of the shipping on the Standard Oil Company in the east.

IN the Summary Court on Friday, several actions were mentioned in which John Grant was the defendant, but the latter failed to put in an appearance. The Astor House Hotel claimed $450 for board and lodging and it was stated by an employee of the Hotel that he had several times tried to cash a certain cheque signed by the defendant but the document was dishonoured each time, the defendant evidently not having an account with any of the Banks. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs. Judgment was also entered in favour of Messrs. H. Ruttonjee and son for $119.69 for goods sold and delivered.

THE six illegally deported Chinese who returned to Manila a short time and whose cases were taken up by the board of special inquiry of the immigration division of the bureau of customs, are still confined in Bilibid prison, by order of the court of first instance, in the custody of the sheriff. The report of the action of the board in these cases has been completed and goes for review to Collector McCoy who has gone up to the mountain resort. The board, in its report, was unanimous in granting the privilege to three of the Chinese and stood two for and one against landing the other three. In his decision Judge A. S. Crossfield stated that if a reasonable time elapsed before the investigation was completed he would admit the prisoners to bail.

PRINCE Kung, the Anti-Opium Commissioner, has telegraphed to require all the Viceroys and Governors to submit separate returns of opium-smokers in the Empire.

THE Indian watchman who tried to stop one of a gang of Chinese armed robbers from escaping after committing a robbery in Des Vœux Road the other day succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday.

SIXTY undesirables arrived on the s.s. *Tjilatjap* from the Dutch East Indies on Wednesday and eleven came from Singapore on Tuesday night. The men were taken charge of by Detective-Sergeant George Watt and will be sent back to their homes.

THE *Japan Chronicle* of March 23 says: We regret to record the death of Lewis Wingfield Moore (Baron de Heer), which took place early yesterday morning. The deceased, who was a resident of Kobe for eighteen years, and well-known in the foreign community, had only been ill for about a fortnight.

THE fire on board the steamer *Van den Bosch* at Batavia broke out the day after her arrival there from Singapore. The damage done to the ship is not very great, but she will have to go into dock. The resulting indirect loss to the company will be considerable owing to her withdrawal from the scheduled services and runs.

AN earthquake shock which lasted about half a minute was felt in Simanggang, Sadong, and by many in Kuching between 8.55 and 9 a.m. on the morning of March 7. At Simanggang, the shock was very distinctly felt and caused some alarm, while at Sadong the movement was only felt on the low ground and neither on Ngli Mountain nor in the mines.

NATIVE Christian workers in Korea have organized a national prayer for the recovery of of Korea's autonomy. The Residency-General has prohibited the newspapers in Korea from referring to the question of the amalgamation of Korea and Japan, and has prohibited the further sale of postcards with a portrait of the assassin of Prince Ito.

THE Standard Oil Company has successfully prosecuted two Chinese at Saigon for selling a mixture of different kinds of petroleum under the Eagle and Cock brands. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, besides heavy fines. They were mulcted in one thousand francs damages, and must also bear the expense of inserting the judgment in three newspapers there.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd April, 1910:—(exclusived Easter Monday the doors were closed.)

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	438	180
Chinese	195	2,438
Total...	633	2618

A CHINAMAN was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Police Court on Wednesday morning for inflicting grievous bodily harm on an Indian watchman in the employ of the Cement Works at Tunghom on the 2nd February last. The victim of the assault as a result of his injuries had to remain in hospital for a considerable time and on his evidence being taken on Wednesday morning the culprit, as already tated, received his dues.

A SAD drowning accident occurred on the river at Bangkok, on the 16th ult. on Saturday evening, when Alfred Hansen, a European cabin boy of the steamer *Paran*, lost his life. Hansen, who was not more than 18 years old, was bathing with two companions at the side of the vessel. He was unable to swim and was hanging on by a rope, but lost his hold of this, when attempting to pull himself out of the water. All attempts at rescue were unavailing.

THE *Ceylon Observer* says:—The action of the home Government in putting an end to indentured labour on F. M. S. estates will not, we think, very seriously affect the rubber industry. Planters prefer free coolies; and it is neither humane nor reasonable that estates which are notoriously unhealthy and on which free coolies will not remain, should be supplied with indentured coolies who are forced by law to stay. In some colonies to which indentured coolies go none are allocated to planters who do not provide proper medical and sanitary measures for the maintenance of their health.

MR. S. L. High and eight Visayans sailed from Cabadbaran, north-eastern Mindanao, in the little schooner *Attis*, bound for Iloilo February 22. When off the coast of Negros a strong wind blew them out to sea and later the wind changed and they drifted before it, finally landed at Cagayan de Sulu, on March 8 not knowing where they were and having been for five days without water. Owing to the construction of the boat it could not sail into the wind and they were at the mercy of the wind and waves until they were sighted and brought ashore.

THE *Bangkok Times*, of March 22, says: Mr. W. S. Livingstone (agent, Chartered Bank) leaves by the Deli, Mr. A. J. Pernotte (acting agent, Banque de l'Indo-Chine) by the next Donai, Mr. P. Schwartz (manager, Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.) in about a fortnight, and Mr. John Scrymgeour (acting agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) shortly after. Such an exodus of bank managers is unusual, but any of them who return may be sure of a cordial welcome in Bangkok. Mr. Pernotte goes home via Saigon and America, and will take several months over the trip. Mr., Mme. and Miss Henry are expected to return by the next Donai from Europe. Mr. Henry will resume charge of the agency of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

THE *Manila Cablenews*, of 6th inst., says:—Suganami and Kawada, the two Japanese who were captured by the military authorities in the act of arranging for the purchase of photographs and drawings of Corregidor, were passengers on the Japanese vessel *Yedo Maru*, which left this port yesterday at noon. The men were not deported, but their departure was arranged by the Japanese consul here, acting as the representative of the good element in the Japanese colony here, not as the official representative of Japan. The *Yedo Maru* is bound for Takao, Formosa, where the two will take another steamship for their native land. The following return to the writ of habeas corpus was made yesterday morning by General Duvall, through his counsel, Mr. Lanier, of the attorney general's office:—"Comes now the respondent William P. Duvall, Major General of the United States Army, commanding the Division of the Philippines, by A. S. Lanier, Assistant Attorney of the Bureau of Justice, his counsel and makes return to the order dated April 4, 1910, hereto attached, as follows: "That the said Kenkichi Kawada and Shichi Suganami, the persons named in the petition filed in the above entitled proceedings, were released by order of the respondent, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War of the United States of America, Sunday night, and are therefore not now in his custody or power or under his restraint."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,001,819	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 4s 1/9½=$25.11	4 %	$980 sellers London £69 to.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $8,000,000	$30,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $254,585 $302,797	none	$10 for 1908	7 %	$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	£185,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 335,253 Tls. 140,580	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £90,000 £192,948 £105,249 $682,609	$2,464,901	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	5½ %	$910 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,405 $199,264	$707,637	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7 %	$230 buyers
FIRE I[illegible].								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,668 $138,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7 %	$109 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,43[illegible]173	$368,712	$27 for 1907	8 %	$337½ buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,038	$2 for 1906	...	$8½ b.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$930,000 $100,853	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$32 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$850,000 $617,500 $103,545 $19 106	$20,766	Final of 5½ for account 1910	8 %	$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000	£13,758	(6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154	...	$75 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000			£240,000		3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	16/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£65,817		4 %	$26 s.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$65,000	$3,121	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3½ %	$148 sellers
	10,000	$10	$5	$48,985				
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$350 000 $56,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	£ 67 ex div. s.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$1	$100	none	Dr. $135,893	$3 for 1897	...	$29 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6 02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 850 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	Ps. 1	£175,000 £12,289	43;	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 First year	7 % ...	Tls. 18 Ps. 10 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none			
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10		Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8½ buyers
	50,000	1	£1	£4 '78				
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$41,936	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$55	$50	$550,000 $26,806 $40,000	$10,102	None	...	$59 s. ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$5	$50	$88,442	$132 765	Interim of $1½ for account 1909	...	$58 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 00	Tls. 100	$221,000 Tls. 1,0[illegible]0,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 81
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 1 0	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	9 %	Tls. 125
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,534	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	1½ %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,641	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$5	$50	$648,975	$19,272	Interim of $2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	$107½ ex div.
	8,000	$5	$25	$14,018				$83½ ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$1	$1.0	$2[illegible].000	$27,9 1	Interim of 3½ for account 1909	6½ %	$101 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$1	$10	226,945 25,856	$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	18½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$2[illegible]9	$2½ for 19.9	5 %	$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	Tls. 105 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	Tls. 300,000 none	$1,958	Final of $1.80 for account 1909	8½ %	$42 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000	7 ls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 139½ sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$1	Tls. 40,098 $20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$1½
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.06	...	Tls. 61 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 70 sellers
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 81,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 300 ex div
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	10 %	$11 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$½ buyers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1			80 cents for 1909	8½ %	18 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$12	$100,000	$,407			
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$1 ,000 $1 ,000	$1,89 ,	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8½ %	$18½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$12	none	$5195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.1.09	6 %	$20½ sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7616	Final of $8 for 1909	10 %	$160 ex div. s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8790	Final of $1 making in all $2 for 1909	8½ %	$21½ buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,924	Gs. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12½ for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,452 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % 3 %	$15 buyers $21½ buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1					$12 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$20	none	Ps. 18,640	None	...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 350 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6½ %	$12½ sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 5,000	$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ %	$6 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$3

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